

Personality Cult: Gorbachev Says No to Communist Tradition

By David Binder

WASHINGTON — In the Soviet Union, where the first "cult of personality" was created for Lenin more than 60 years ago, the practice of exaggerated veneration is in disuse, on orders from high.

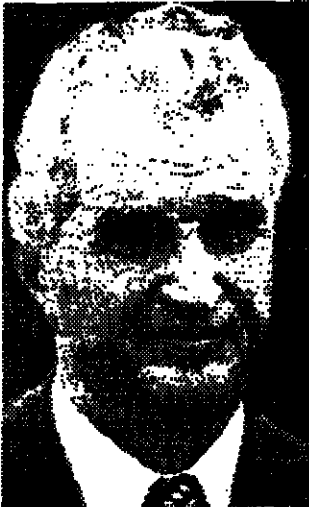
Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, has discouraged "automatically laudatory phrases," says Paul K. Cook, the State Department's senior Soviet expert.

Mr. Gorbachev has barred the use of "head of the Politburo" — not a legally valid title, but one frequently used in the past, Mr. Cook continued, as "an early step on the path to the cult."

But the kind of cult that Stalin built for Lenin and later for himself is alive and well along the edges of what Stalin used to call the "Socialist camp," fostering smaller avatars in the persons of Fidel Castro in Cuba, Kim Il Sung in North Korea, Todor Zhivkov in Bulgaria and Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania.

Each presents himself more or less as a deity in his national firmament, and Mr. Kim and Mr. Ceausescu even seem to be entertaining the idea of keeping power in the family. Mr. Kim is evidently bent on passing the torch to his son, Kim Jong Il, and Mr. Ceausescu seems similarly inclined toward his son Nicu.

In Eastern Europe since 1956, when Nikita S. Khrushchev un-



Nicolae Ceausescu



Fidel Castro



Kim Il Sung



Todor Zhivkov

veiled some of Stalin's worst deeds, the cult of personality has been officially designated.

But in North Korea, President Kim, 73, is routinely described as the "Great Leader." His birthplace is a national shrine and giant statues of him dominate the landscape. He is described in the 25 volumes of his collected works as the "ingenious thinker and theoretician" who inspired nearly every mental or physical accomplishment of his country for 40 years.

Brian, birthplace of Mr. Castro 57 years ago, is not a pilgrims'

shrine, but the stations of his revolutionary march to Havana already are.

The "Maximo Lider" appears on Cuba's 1, 10, and 20 peso notes. Mr. Ceausescu, who is 67, has a shrine at his birthplace in Scornesti, inaugurated since he came to power two decades ago. His cult was slow in building, having to displace the incipient cult of his predecessor, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

In Mr. Ceausescu's first year in power, many rural Romanians did not know that Gheorghiu-Dej had

died, much less the name of the successor.

But in time, he published 25 volumes — entitled "Romania on the Road to Building the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society" — and could count on party agitators to see to it that his speeches were interpreted with cheers of "Ceausescu — Peace!" "Long Live Ceausescu!" "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu Triumphs!"

Having covered himself with other honors, he was inducted July 12 into the most prestigious sci-

entific body, the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In Bulgaria, Mr. Zhivkov, who is 73, has governed for more than three decades, one of the longest tenures in 13 centuries of Bulgarian history. The country's newest superhighway leads from the capital to his hometown of Pravets, in the Balkan Mountains, where his family home is visited by every grade-school class.

A Zhivkov statue dominates the main square and a museum depicts scenes of his life. His sayings are

being collected in 29 volumes.

To be sure, there have been other notable cults in Communist countries. Mao in China with his little red book, Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, and Enver Hoxha in Albania, whose collected works numbered 40 volumes before he died in April.

Walter Ulbricht had a try at it in East Germany before he was deposed in 1971, as did Hungary's Matyas Rakosi, Czechoslovakia's Klement Gottwald, and Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh.

But none of these cults of living personalities surpassed the model set by Stalin, who rewrote official Soviet history, had a city renamed Stalingrad (now Volgograd), and other "Stalin" cities in Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Nor would it seem that heretofore remarks about the current personalities bring the stern retribution common in Stalin's time — execution or slow death in labor camps.

It has usually taken at least a dozen years in power to promote a personality cult. Leonid I. Brezhnev had been at it for only a few years when he died in 1982 and little remains of that venture.

His successors, Yuri V. Andropov and Konstantin U. Chernenko, died before cults could get started. So it is too early to tell if the overweening personality cult is a permanent thing of the past in Moscow, and merely a passing phenomenon in the fringes of the Communist world.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Is Said to Favor 2 Arabs on List

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday that two names on a list of Palestinians proposed for participation in Middle East peace talks would be acceptable to Israel, an official said.

The Israeli official said that Mr. Peres, addressing a closed parliamentary committee, did not say which of the seven delegates proposed by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization were favored by Israel. The Israeli radio said that Mr. Peres was referring to Hanna Seniora, editor of the Arab newspaper Al Fajr, and Faiz Abu Rahmeh, former head of the bar association in the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Peres said last week that the entire list, which included members of the PLO and the Palestine National Council, the PLO's legislative arm, was unacceptable.

Ethiopian Jews Win Israeli Concession

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Ethiopian Jews, who have expressed anger over not being fully recognized as Jews in Israel, will no longer be asked to take a symbolic conversion bath, the country's chief rabbis said Tuesday.

The statement, after a meeting between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the two rabbis, Avraham Shapira and Mordechai Eliahu, followed weeks of protests by the 15,000 immigrants, many of whom arrived in secret flights in January and March. Mr. Peres intervened in the dispute after hundreds of the Ethiopian Jews journeyed to Ben-Gurion Airport last week, saying that they had been humiliated by the rabbis and wanted to emigrate.

Like other Jews the Ethiopians will still be required to prove that they are full-fledged Jews before marrying, and rabbis might demand that they take a mikveh, or ritual bath, then.

Malaysia to Barricade Thai Border

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Malaysia plans to build a barricade, of concrete walls in some areas and barbed-wire fences in others, along the 375-mile (600-kilometer) Thai-Malaysian border, Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister and minister of home affairs, told parliament Tuesday.

Malaysian security patrols and special forces will be stationed along the barricade, Mr. Musa said. It is aimed chiefly at keeping out Communist guerrillas from southern Thailand and at preventing the smuggling of drugs, firearms and other items from Thailand into Malaysia.

The northwestern link will be a concrete wall about 15 feet (4.57 meters) high in Perak state near Kroh. Mr. Musa called the project a "positive move accepted by both countries" and said that Malaysia and Thailand have reached complete understanding about it.

Court Rejects Greek Publisher's Suit

ATHENS (AP) — A civil court, citing a legal technicality, has dismissed two suits involving a journalist's accusation that an Athens newspaper publisher had links to the KGB, it was announced Tuesday.

George Bobolias, the publisher of Greece's largest-circulation paper, Ethnos, had filed a suit seeking \$379,000 in damages from Paul Anastasi, a Cypriot journalist who works as an Athens-based correspondent for The New York Times and the Daily Telegraph of London. Mr. Anastasi had published a book alleging that Ethnos was published in cooperation with the disinformation department of the Soviet intelligence service.

A \$1.5-million countersuit was filed by Mr. Anastasi. In dismissing the suits in May, the court said they should have been filed in criminal courts that judged earlier cases involving the two men.

Austria Readies List of Tainted Wines

VIENNA (Reuters) — Government officials were drawing up a list of Austrian wines illegally doctored with a chemical used in automobile antifreeze, three months after the scandal broke.

The list was being prepared Tuesday as authorities exchanged recommendations over the apparent delay in taking action. Some called for the resignation of Agriculture Minister Günther Hayden. The list was expected to be sent to the governments of Austria's nine provinces, which will be asked to distribute it immediately and warn the public against drinking the wines, a Health Ministry official said.

The wines contain toxic diethylene-glycol, which can cause kidney damage. Tainted wines have also been found in West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Britain, France, Poland and North America. Wine from 38 firms in the provinces of Burgenland, Lower Austria, Styria, the Tyrol and Vienna were expected to appear on the Austrian list.

U.S. House Tries to Keep Budget Cuts

WASHINGTON (UPI) — House Democratic leaders decided Tuesday to propose a resolution that would bind all spending bills to the version of the U.S. budget that has passed.

The resolution, which will be voted on Wednesday, is viewed as certain to pass. It is intended to protect the cuts the House has approved for the budget regardless of whether a compromise is reached with the Senate. Both chambers have approved budgets that would reduce the deficit by \$56 billion in fiscal 1986, but a compromise committee has tried unsuccessfully for more than six weeks to reach agreement on specifics.

Top congressional leaders from both parties were planning to meet with White House officials in an effort to break the impasse.

Pentagon Calls Ramming an Accident

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department on Tuesday backed off from an earlier suggestion that a Soviet truck may have purposely rammed a U.S. military car carrying three Americans in East Germany two weeks ago. A spokesman said the incident now appears to have been an accident.

The spokesman, Fred Hoffman, said U.S. and Soviet military officials had met after the July 13 accident, which prompted a U.S. protest. One American soldier was injured slightly in the incident, which occurred on a public highway northeast of East Berlin.

"We're still looking into the matter," Mr. Hoffman said. "But there have been discussions with the Soviets. Indications are that the incident may not have been intentional." He declined to elaborate.

'Busiest Office I've Ever Worked In' Handles Woes of American Travelers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The calls are funneled to a room on the fourth floor of the State Department, from all over the United States and around the clock, half a million of them a year.

A husband is missing in Thailand. A son is out of money in France. A sister has died in Brazil. A business partner has been arrested in Egypt.

The calls are taken by the Office of Overseas Citizens Services, which acts as an intermediary between relatives and friends of American travelers and U.S. embassies and foreign governments.

With more than 16 million Americans living abroad or expected to travel abroad this year, the office's staff of 75 is one of the busiest in Washington, particularly at the height of the summer tourist season.

Many callers seem on the verge of panic. The officials who field the calls try to calm them down and then to solve the problem at hand. This is done by contacting U.S. diplomatic officials abroad or the government of the country concerned or both.

The office was called on to relay information to families of the hostages aboard the jetliner hijacked last month in the Middle East.

James P. Callahan, a press officer, said the staff worked day and night and called the families of each hostage twice a day, even when there was no information to relate. The office was also flooded with calls from tourists wondering whether airports they were planning to use were safe.

Another official, Thomas P.

Furey, remembers a far more typical case involving a father whose daughter was in Nepal.

"He was desperate because he hadn't heard from her in months," Mr. Furey said. "He was convinced she was dead, and he asked us to get the embassy to find her body. Within two hours of our notifying the embassy, they had located his daughter. She had been sending him letters, but they must have been lost in the mail. The man was ecstatic."

An estimated 5,000 American travelers ended up out of money last year. The office arranged with families to have about \$3 million transferred to embassies to tide them over.

The office also receives 100 or so cables a day from U.S. diplomatic posts abroad. Many result in phone calls to relatives or business colleagues of Americans who are traveling abroad and have run into difficulty.

Six thousand Americans died abroad last year, and the office became involved in most of these cases, either in notifying relatives or helping to make arrangements.

Officials say such emergencies are the most difficult of all to handle. T.A.D. Tharp, the director of the office, said the Foreign Service officers who make up half his staff are rotated into other jobs every three years "to make sure they don't go stale."

"It's crazy, intense and very stressful," Mr. Furey said of the work, carried out in a large room in which the phones seem never to stop ringing. "This is the busiest office I've ever worked in," he said.

Officials lament that there are limits to what they can do for troubled travelers. With regard to the arrests of Americans abroad, of which there were nearly 3,000 in 1984, the State Department avoids interfering in local government processes and does not take a stand on guilt or innocence.

Widespread Fraud Is Seen In Haiti Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

out elections; the right of the president to name his successor, and the creation of a prime minister post.

Opposition leaders have asserted that the constitutional changes were enacted in response to threats from the United States and other nations that foreign aid would be cut off if the government failed to improve human rights and move toward democracy.

The opposition leaders describe the latest changes as a step backward because they provide for a prime minister who is to serve at the pleasure of the president and a law that requires political parties to promise not to oppose the institution of president-for-life, the central point of their opposition.

Officials at one of the voting stations at city hall said after several hours of operation Monday morning that only one "no" ballot had been cast.

The ballots were printed in French, a language that is understood by only about 10 percent of Haiti's six million people. The universal language of Haiti is Creole, a mixture mainly of African dialects and archaic French with some English and Spanish. (NYT, AP)

South African Police Hold 441 in Crackdown

(Continued from Page 1)

Port Elizabeth and charged with having attended an illegal political meeting last week in a nearby black township.

The arrest occurred an hour before she had been scheduled to meet three former U.S. cabinet members, Cyrus Vance, Robert McNamara and Donald McHenry, who are visiting South Africa as part of a group sponsored by the Ford Foundation. She made a court appearance and was released on bail of 100 rand (\$53).

The police also raided the Johannesburg headquarters of the South African Council of Churches and United Democratic Front, the country's largest anti-apartheid movement, arresting one person there and seizing records, the state-run television network reported.

Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth are the two major cities covered by the emergency declaration, which designates 26 districts as areas where the police and other security forces are given extraordinary broad powers to arrest and hold people indefinitely, seize property and close down opposition groups without judicial review.

Two black men were killed in the eastern Cape and two more were injured when policemen fired at a

crowd of about 150 people who were standing there and their vehicles, according to the police. An official spokesman said it was now policy not to specify the location of such incidents. "They are dead and that's that," he said.

Sharp Tone by U.S.

The Reagan administration issued a statement Monday asserting that the South African government "bears considerable responsibility" for the violence in South Africa. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The administration said the system of apartheid was "largely responsible for the violence" in black townships.

The remarks went beyond an administration statement Saturday that it was "deeply troubled" by the continuing unrest in South Africa.

A State Department official said the administration's sharper tone Monday reflected a desire to ensure that South Africa understood U.S. concern about the unrest.

But at the same time, he said, the administration does not want to appear to be encouraging an overthrow of the government by more radical elements in South Africa.

Reagan Approves Pact With China To Sell Nuclear Power Technology

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington should act as an intermediary.

The dominant issues in Tuesday's talks were expected to be relations with the Soviet Union, China's modernization effort and the mutually cautious plans to lower trade restrictions.

The United States did \$6.5 billion in trade with China last year. A projected \$6 billion in nuclear power

plant sales could be opened to U.S. bidding under the new pact, which was signed last Tuesday.

The president was briefed Tuesday morning by Mr. Shultz and his national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, before he approved the signing of the U.S.-Chinese nuclear agreement.

The accord sets up a legal framework for the sale of nuclear reactors to China for peaceful purposes and stipulates that no material or equipment shall be used for nuclear explosive devices or any other military purposes.

The pact was initiated during Mr. Reagan's visit to China 15 months ago, but was held up because of intelligence information that China might have assisted Pakistan in its efforts to develop a nuclear-weapons capability. Both China and Pakistan have denied the reports.

In his briefing, the senior U.S. official said that China has undergone a "very substantial change" in its attitudes toward preventing the spread of nuclear weapons in recent years.

The Chinese, he said, made a public commitment to nonproliferation of nuclear arms in January 1984, and repeated it in May 1984, and again in January 1985.

"It's not written down in the agreement, but it is absolutely clear to China" that U.S. cooperation in nuclear matters will cease if the terms of U.S. law are not met, he said.

The treaty must be submitted to Congress, but will automatically take effect after Congress remains in session continuously for 90 days without both houses passing a resolution rejecting the pact.

Mr. Reagan's meeting with Mr. Li came one day after he nominated Winston Lord, until recently the president of the Council on Foreign Relations, to be U.S. ambassador to China.

Mr. Lord, 47, is expected to win confirmation by the Senate to replace Arthur Hummel.

15 Companies Seek Sales

Fifteen U.S. companies have sought authorization to sell nuclear power equipment and services to China, The New York Times reported from Washington.

A government official said Monday that the companies are seeking to sell reactor vessels, engineering and design services, pumps and other hardware to China, which plans to build 10,000 megawatts of

nuclear generating capacity by the year 2000.

The Energy Department has approved 24 proposals by the companies for sales to China during the last two years, but none has been completed because the State Department has not concurred.

At the White House on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Larry Speakes, denied that pressure from businesses had played any part in the approval of the pact.

In Beirut, Shiite Gunmen Flock to See 'Rambo' Film

Reuters

BEIRUT — The American film hero Rambo, a virile war veteran who takes bloody vengeance in Vietnam to win the release of imprisoned U.S. servicemen, has enchanted the Moslem militiamen of West Beirut, despite its pro-American message.

After the Beirut airport hijacking incident, in which Moslem militiamen guarded U.S. hostages, President Ronald Reagan joked that he would know what to do next time: Send Rambo.

In "Rambo, First Blood — Part II," Sylvester Stallone is a Vietnam War veteran who returns to Southeast Asia to rescue U.S. prisoners of war. Abandoned by U.S. officials while on his mission, Rambo shoots, bombs and garrotes scores of Vietnamese to free the Americans and salvage what he sees as America's lost honor.

In Beirut, Shiite Moslem militiamen are flocking to the Estrat theater, where a billboard of Rambo, festooned with weapons, towers above Hamra Street, where Moslem factions recently fought battles.

Mohammed Sweid, a film critic for As Safir, a leftist daily newspaper, said Beirut audiences responded overwhelmingly to Rambo's personality and would tend to overlook his Cold War politics. "What fascinates people here," Mr. Sweid said, "is that Rambo believes only in his gun, only in himself, that everything in his world is done by brute force." Politically, the critic said, Rambo is "an American messiah. The U.S. has been seeking him ever since the hostage crisis in Iran. But in military terms, he is a fighter's idol."

Poland Shows Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

year for the government to solicit cooperation from its opponents.

In addition, the government unveiled last week a large bronze monument honoring 22,000 members of the internal security forces who died putting down anti-Communist resistance fighters after World War II.

Last October, several security policemen were tried and convicted of the brutal murder of a pro-Solidarity Roman Catholic priest, the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko.

Paying tribute to the security police so soon after the trial was "like pouring salt into the wounds of the political opposition," a Western diplomat commented.

Rock Hudson Has Inoperable Cancer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

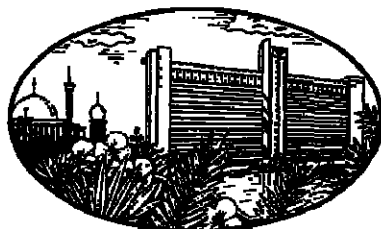
LOS ANGELES — Rock Hudson, one of Hollywood's top stars during the 1950s and 1960s, is suffering from inoperable liver cancer possibly linked to acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, his publicist said Tuesday.

Mr. Hudson, 59, is at the American Hospital of Paris in the suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine, the publicist, Dale Olson, said. "His doctors have diagnosed that he has cancer of the liver and that it is not operable," Mr. Olson said. "He's been in and out of a coma. He's a very, very sick man."

Mr. Olson said that, while Mr. Hudson's most recent examination gave no indication of AIDS, "we have had reports from others that Rock was suffering from AIDS. We simply don't know. The reports have been confused." (UPI, AP)

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Shiite prisoners at Israel's Atlit camp serving themselves food on Tuesday.

Israel to Free 100 More Lebanese Prisoners

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army command reaffirmed Tuesday that it was preparing to release Wednesday about 100 more Lebanese prisoners captured during raids into southern Lebanon earlier this year. This would leave approxi-

mately 335 mostly Shiite Moslem detainees still held in Israel.

Those released Wednesday would be the first group of Arab prisoners detained at the Atlit prison camp south of Haifa to be released since 31 prisoners were freed after the hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut last month.

Since then, Israeli officials have continued to maintain that they were not releasing prisoners in response to terrorist pressure but that the detainees had been held only as a temporary measure and would all be released as soon as security in southern Lebanon was stabilized.

AMERICAN TOPICS



LIFE AFTER WHITE HOUSE — Amy Carter, 17, daughter of former President Jimmy Carter, works at her summer job as a runner in the bond pits at Chicago Board of Trade. "I don't usually get recognized," she said. "I feel like one of the crowd."

Talking Back To Television

Battered by libel suits and attacks on their credibility, television networks and local stations are beginning to let viewers talk back on screen. Critics of ABC's "60 Minutes" and other programs are beginning to appear on the air. NBC runs segments of letters for four or five minutes every two weeks on its "Today" show. CBS dropped its letters program and has yet to adopt a new format for airing viewers' opinions.

Newspapers do not run such a great risk of losing readers if they publish critical letters. Readers can simply turn to another page if the material doesn't appeal to them. Television, on the other hand, risks sending viewers to another channel.

Tips for Nominees At Senate Hearings

Tom C. Korologos, a former lobbyist for the White House on Capitol Hill, now represents such corporations as Amstar, Boeing, Heinz and Northrop. But he continues to lend the Reagan administration a hand with Senate confirmation hearings.

The work is unpaid, but the contacts and publicity are priceless. Some people question the propriety of a private-sector lobbyist helping the White House.

Mr. Korologos has helped with such contentious appointments as Alexander M. Haig Jr. for secretary of state, Edwin Meese 3d for attorney general and William F. Clark for secretary of the interior.

His advice to nominees: Appear at the hearing on time and don't speak unless spoken to. Remember that senators "can ask anything, questions that would never be admissible in court — hearsay, rumors, anything." And finally, no nominee, before being confirmed, should ever go near his or her prospective office, "not even to measure the chair. It's an affront to the Senate."

The federal Merit Systems Protection Board, in a poll of 4,900 federal employees, asked them whether they felt they would be rewarded or promoted if they worked harder. Sixty-two percent said they considered this unlikely.

In last week's Intellectual All-Stars softball game on the Mall in Washington, the American Enterprise Institute, which leans to the political right, fielded only left-handed pitchers and the Brookings Institution, which is more leftist, used only right-handed pitchers. The right — or

was it the left? — prevailed. Enterprise won 16-13.

The Real Tara Of Scarlett O'Hara

Next year is the 50th anniversary of the publication of "Gone With the Wind" and two counties near Atlanta — Clayton and Coweta — are quarreling over which should build a theme park based on Tara, the plantation of Scarlett O'Hara, the heroine, the Los Angeles Times reports.

Betty Talmadge, a businesswoman and the former wife of Senator Herman Talmadge, paid \$5,000 seven years ago for the facade of the Tara plantation house that was used in the film. She plans to donate it to the film-estate county produces the most "credible memorial" to Margaret Mitchell, the book's author.

Oddly, the film Tara, a stately, colonnaded mansion, bears little resemblance to the Tara of the novel. Mrs. Mitchell described it as "a clumsy, sprawling building" that was built "according to no architectural plan whatever."

But David O. Selznick, who produced the film, ordered the classic structure that is seen in the film, knowing that the public would not accept a nondescript building as a real Southern plantation.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

In Mexico, Opposition Loses Power

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service
MEXICO CITY — The nearly final assignment of seats in Mexico's national Chamber of Deputies after elections this month has resulted in a sharp loss of power for the country's two strongest opposition parties.

The conservative National Action Party, the country's strongest opposition group, will hold 38 seats. That is a net loss of 13 seats in the 400-member chamber, which is the lower house of the National Congress.

The leftist Mexican Unified Socialist Party, which has run a distant third place in voting, will hold 12 seats, five fewer than it gained in elections three years ago.

The governing Institutional Revolutionary Party will control 292 of the 400 seats.

The distribution is based on a complicated combination of seat assignments. Three hundred seats

are chosen by direct election, and 100 others are reserved for minority parties and are allocated according to the percentage of the vote that these parties receive.

The National Action Party gained six seats in direct elections. Two other directly elected seats went to the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution, a tiny organization that won them despite minimal advertising, public campaigning or apparent support.

Like most elements of the July 7 elections, the distribution of seats by proportional representation drew charges of fraud from opposition leaders, who said they did not appear to reflect the will of the public as shown by the direct vote for National Congress.

They said the results appeared to be skewed to favor the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution, the Socialist Workers Party and the Popular Socialist Party, all groups that tend to vote with the governing party on key issues.

Economic Plan Is Announced
President Miguel de la Madrid has announced a plan to combat Mexico's economic problems and to restore confidence in the peso, Reuters reported.

The peso was devalued about 35 percent on July 11.

Mr. de la Madrid, opening the second national banking convention in Guadalajara on Monday, said his plan included:

• Reducing public spending.

• Continuing to dismantle import barriers by substituting modern tariffs for import permits.

• Making foreign exchange policy more market oriented while still seeking to protect international reserves.

• Tightening customs procedures and more vigorously pursuing tax dodgers.

However, banking sources said that none of the ideas was new and that there were not enough details to assess the potential effect of the plan.

Arrest Warrant Issued for Meese
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The city attorney's office has issued a warrant for the arrest of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d for failure to pay a \$10 jurywalking ticket that he received five years ago.

A Los Angeles police officer issued the ticket June 11, 1980, near Ronald Reagan's headquarters for the presidential primary election in California, Ted Goldstein, a spokesman for the city attorney, said Monday.

Mr. Meese, now the highest-ranking U.S. law enforcement official, is liable not only for the \$10 fine, Mr. Goldstein said, but for an additional \$120.50 in interest and penalties.

"It's the sort of thing you set down some place and forget about," Patrick Kortzen, deputy director of public affairs for the Department of Justice, said of his boss's ticket.

Other deaths:
P. V. Glob, 84, recognized as Denmark's foremost archaeologist, Monday, in Aarhus, Denmark.

Charles L. Kahn, 83, professor emeritus of fine arts at Harvard University, Sunday, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Boy, Sterilized, Wins Suit
United Press International
HARTFORD, Connecticut — A 5-year-old boy who was accidentally given a vasectomy during two operations for hernias by a navy doctor in 1982 will receive \$320,000 under an out-of-court settlement of a federal lawsuit.

Alvah Bessie Dies; Writer Was One of 'Hollywood Ten'
The Associated Press
TERRA LINDA, California — Alvah Bessie, 81, a writer who fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War and was one of the "Hollywood Ten" blacklisted during the 1950s, died Sunday of a heart attack.

Mr. Bessie's books include "Men in Battle," about the Spanish Civil War, and "Inquisition in Eden," concerning his struggles as a blacklisted writer.

Mr. Bessie was jailed for a year

Liked and Hated, British Class System Still Rules

By William Tuohy
Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON — Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth's youngest son, and three royal cousins celebrated their 21st birthday last month at a lavish party at Windsor Castle. The gathering, with the queen herself as hostess, reportedly drew 600 aristocratic guests and cost close to \$100,000.

Pictures of the guests sipping champagne were splashed over the pages of the popular press, but there was little public criticism of the cost among the queen's subjects.

The British class system, in fact, is still alive and well, despite pleas from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — a grocer's daughter — for a country "free of class distinction," with privilege replaced by an "enterprise culture."

To be sure, not everyone believes that the British class system is bad. Some argue that the rigidities inherent in the system have given Britain an uncommon degree of social stability.

But more than one critic has asserted that Britain's upper class sets the tone for the rest of the country and that this causes considerable damage. Such critics draw attention, in particular, to what they see as an upper-class notion that hard work, particularly in commerce and industry, is just not good form.

"The essentially static views of the old British upper class have won the day in Britain," said Ralf Dahrendorf, a former director of the London School of Economics. "They have spread, first to the working class, then to the middle

class, or perhaps the other way round. But they have not been diluted. But alone replaced, by the ambitions and achievements of the industrial middle class."

And the values of the upper class are not worth emulating, Mr. Dahrendorf contended.

"Really hard work is simply not done" by the upper class, he said. "Work is a combination of dabbles in the running of things, whether as nonexecutive directors, members of boards or gentlemen farmers, and of voluntary work for charities or other benevolent purposes."

According to the novelist Anthony Burgess, the author of "The Clockwork Orange" and "Earthly Powers," the classes are so static that financial success alone cannot qualify someone as a member of the upper class.

Britain's ruling class "rules through prestige, not money," Mr. Burgess said in a recent commentary in the Daily Mail. "No amount of financial leveling will ever liquidate that class."

Class distinctions begin with the royal family.

Mr. Burgess said: "There is a fine stratum of useless, elegant retainers surrounding the royal family. Out of this climbs into the bosom of a family a personage like Princess Diana, whom all the world loves."

"She bakes no bread, paints no pictures, reads no books above the level of Freddie Forsyth, contributes nothing to the world's work, she merely preclaims the purely decorative function of her class. And this is altogether admirable. This is what the gruffest mem-

ployed miner accepts as a part of a heaven he will never reach."

As many see it, class distinctions in Britain are fostered by the stratified educational system. Lower-class children attend state-run schools and often drop out early. Middle-class children go to local grammar schools or minor prep schools. And, despite growing pressure to award scholarships to worthy but poor scholars, the expensive boarding schools such as Eton, Harrow and Winchester remain largely the preserve of the upper classes.

What happens at school also makes a difference. The brightest students at Eton, according to young men there who are about to graduate, are looking forward to careers not in industry or commerce but in banking or finance, where they hope to make some money and then possibly go into politics.

Traditionally, too, education at traditional universities such as Oxford and Cambridge has concentrated on producing generalists, not specialists. In the past, Oxford and Cambridge men were expected to take on the mantle of empire, to go into government, the armed services, the clergy or teaching.

The so-called Oxbridge system, according to those who have gone through it, has a heavy bias against the kind of education that in the United States, West Germany and France produces leaders of commerce and industry.

Industry, then, is viewed by some of the best minds in Britain as a decidedly second-rate choice, and this is reflected in the quality of Britain's corporate executives.

As an executive recruiter put it:

"The higher you go in British industry and commerce, the worse it is in terms of ability and competence."

Some experts believe that class differences are a key factor in the industrial disputes that have plagued Britain. Most British executives are uncomfortable with the workers, and the workers take pride in not mixing with managers. There is also markedly less occupational mobility here than in other industrialized countries.

The Economist, a weekly magazine, has pointed out that in no other developed country is the working class as tightly knit as it is in Britain, where three-quarters of the workers are second-generation blue-collar, compared with less than half in the United States.

For its part, the middle class appears to have accepted the values of the upper class, and it poses no threat to the aristocrats. Thus, the middle class contributes to the stability that is envied by other countries.

And from the middle class it is possible to rise. Mrs. Thatcher, who grew up in an apartment above her father's store, is a prime example. She worked her way out by winning a scholarship to Oxford. Her ascent, too, changed along the way.

Having made the climb herself, Mrs. Thatcher seems to believe that the way is open to all, although most sociologists would disagree.

And though she has called for a meritocracy, she has reinstated the practice of granting hereditary peerages, a practice that was abandoned in the 1960s by a Labor Party prime minister, Harold Wilson.

The social differences in Brit-

ain's class system are being reinforced by geographical differences. The north of England has become more heavily working class, and the south has come to be characterized by the striving, upwardly mobile middle class.

Unemployment is concentrated in the north, and this has led some observers, among them the Oxford historian Michael Howard, to warn of a long-term threat to Britain's social cohesiveness. Unemployed young people, he says, "simply do not feel part of society at all, and defiantly turn their back on it."

Police to Eject Abusive Hecklers From Hyde Park

The Associated Press

LONDON — Police will protect orators at Speakers' Corner in London's Hyde Park from people who deliberately disrupt proceedings there. Attorney General Sir Michael Havers said Monday in Parliament.

Speakers' Corner, an outdoor forum at Marble Arch in the northeast corner of the park, has long been open to anyone who wishes to make a public speech. But recently, soap-box orators have been harassed by abusive hecklers.

"Ordinary heckling is part of the fun," the attorney general said, "but when it is designed by a group of people gathered around the audience whose intention is total disruption, that cannot be tolerated."

Sir Michael said the police had been instructed on using existing park rules to send disruptive people away.

War Under the Ice: U.S. Navy Rushes Arctic Study

By Lee Dye
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A major increase in the use of Arctic waters by Soviet and U.S. submarines during the last two years has forced the U.S. Navy to undertake a scientific project to learn more about the powerful forces that shape that part of the Earth.

The cat-and-mouse game that submarine crews have been playing in Arctic waters lately grew out of fears that the Soviet Union may have achieved the capability to launch missiles toward inland targets in the United States, long regarded as beyond their reach.

So little is known about the Arctic, a region that could play a crucial role in any nuclear confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, that the navy found it necessary to start an urgent five-year research program.

Much of the research is in the area of sound propagation — how sound travels from one point to another — under the ice cap, according to James Wilson, chief scientist of the project.

Beneath the ice, sound waves must do the work of the eyes as well as the ears, providing the only clues about what may lie ahead in the often treacherous waters.

But sound waves behave much differently under the ice than they do in the open ocean, clouding the picture provided by such instruments as sonar, which is essentially an underwater radar system, and listening devices that should be able to distinguish between the sounds made by another submarine and the sounds of ice crashing against ice.

"The transmission of sound is just totally different there," Mr. Wilson said. "It's just a completely different world."

"The Arctic has been a scientifically ignored area," added Mr. Wilson, a physicist turned oceanographer. He said that past expeditions to the Arctic have been "of a survival nature," leaving gaps in the understanding of forces there.

The scientists and others spent six weeks near the North Pole last spring on research that will continue several years. They expect to be back in that area again next spring, the only time of the year that their work can be carried out.

"We're on the frontier of understanding what makes the Arctic work," he said.

The project is of such importance that the chief of naval operations, Admiral James D. Watkins, visited the area last May, arriving aboard the attack submarine Trepang, which broke cautiously through the ice.

The admiral is a former submarine commander and spent several hours at the research site before reboarding the Trepang.

Mr. Wilson and his fellow researchers found that sound waves are bent down sharply and then upward as they travel beneath the icecap, much the same as a window glass refracts the sun's light. The sound waves then strike the bottom of the ice and are either reflected back into the deep, or more often are scattered in many directions by the uneven surface, blurring any image that might be received by sensory devices.

He said that it is not clearly understood why the sound waves are bent so extremely, but he suggested it may have something to do with the level of salinity, the extremely cold temperatures and the high pressures created by the weight of the massive ice fields.

To learn more about it, Mr. Wilson and his co-workers drilled holes through the ice at three camps about 250 miles from the North Pole. Charges of 55 pounds (24.9 kilograms) of TNT were dropped through the holes and detonated.

The blast shook the ice even at considerable distances. Mr. Wilson said, something that did not go unnoticed by workers whose lives depended on the ice's not breaking.

The sound of the explosion was monitored by sensors at various locations and at different distances from the impact area in an effort to learn how the sound waves are affected by such things as temperature changes, currents, salinity, and texture of the bottom of the ice.

The bottom of the ice field, which is floating on the ocean, is

very inconsistent, reflecting the dynamic forces that mold the field. For example, giant pressure ridges form on top of the ice when two fields crash together, leaving a long scar across the ice field that may rise as high as 50 feet.

The surface ridges are eroded by weather, but the same type of ridges form on the under side of the ice, where they are shielded from the weather. Those underwater formations, called "keels," often extend down into the water as much as 150 feet, and that kind of formation can have a major impact on sound waves.

Mr. Wilson said the world beneath the icecap is quiet since it is deprived, with the exception of submarines, of the main source of sound waves in the open sea — passing ships.

But it has its own symphony, of sorts, created by the powerful forces that shape the region. That is especially true in the winter when storms grind continent-sized chunks of ice against each other, forming pressure ridges that could be insurmountable to anyone on foot.

The formation of a ridge is accompanied by "an almost rhythmic rumbling," Mr. Wilson said.

That "rhythmic rumble," he added, provides "certain characteristics that we can detect" with sound sensors, easily distinguishing that phenomena from the sounds made by a submarine.

Other sounds also abound in the Arctic, he added, including the sounds of life.

"The underwater sounds are replete with all sorts of biological life," he said.

One mystery that cropped up during research involved gray whales that travel under the ice, surfacing frequently, as they must, in widely scattered areas of open sea where they can breathe.

Yet there are many areas in which the ice is unbroken for miles and miles. How do the whales know which way to go to be sure they will be able to surface for air?

"It's a complete mystery to us right now," Mr. Wilson said. He suspects, however, that whales, like submarines, depend on sound waves to ward off disaster.

Danes Tighten Security After Attacks

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Prime Minister Poul Schluter delayed a visit to the United States on Tuesday to announce that new security measures are being enacted following terrorist bombings on Monday.

Postponing for 24 hours his departure to Washington, where he is to attend a meeting of the International Democratic Union, Mr. Schluter announced that security was to be tightened throughout Denmark as well as at border posts and ports.

The Danish press condemned the bombings, against a synagogue and Jewish home for the elderly and a Northwest Orient Airlines office.

Twenty-seven persons were injured. Five of the injured remained hospitalized and one of them, an Algerian, was in critical condition.

The casualties included 14 Danes, three U.S. citizens, four Algerians, two Poles, a Jordanian, a Swede, a West German and a Briton, police said.

Danish police said that they had few clues about who had carried out the attacks. Six foreigners detained for questioning Monday night were released without being asked to assist in investigations, officials said.

Islamic Jihad, a terrorist group, claimed that one of its Scandinavian cells was responsible for the attacks as a reprisal for an Israeli assault last weekend on a village in southern Lebanon.

Military experts detonated a bomb Tuesday that was found in a harbor canal several hours after the explosions Monday.

The bomb was in a flight bag

marked Northwest Orient, the airline whose office was one of the targets.

Police would not speculate on whether the bomb had been thrown into the water by terrorists who might have been planning more attacks.

In Sweden, Jewish leaders met senior police officials Tuesday to ask for greater security measures after the Copenhagen attacks.

"We are very worried by the bomb attacks and this is why we have requested an emergency meeting with the chief of police," Ivar Muller, a spokesman for the Jewish community, said.

Police in Sweden increased security at Stockholm's synagogue; the office of El Al, the Israeli airline; and at the Israeli and U.S. embassies.

2 Charged in Greenpeace Sinking

Reuters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The police charged two people Tuesday with arson in the sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior and with murder in the death of the ship's photographer.

Officers would not identify the two but said that the arson charges were related to two explosions that sank the converted trawler in Auckland harbor on July 10 and killed Fernando Pereira, a Dutch citizen. They said the two would appear in an Auckland court Wednesday.

Police sources would not say whether the two were a Swiss man and woman who were arrested in Auckland last week and charged with passport offenses. A police spokesman said in an interview that detectives would continue their inquiries both in New Zealand and in the French territory of New Caledonia.

Prime Minister David Lange said Monday that the sinking had been "deliberately planned" and had clear political overtones. He said there was no evidence that any government was connected with it.

The vessel, the flagship of the international environmental organization, was to have led a flotilla to French Polynesia next month to protest nuclear testing by France.

Mr. Lange said Monday that the police and intelligence agencies knew the identity and motives of the saboteurs.

The police have asked Interpol for help in the case. The investigation has focused on the Swiss couple, who rented a camper van in Auckland, and on four Frenchmen who chartered a yacht in New Caledonia and sailed it to Auckland.

The yacht was searched by New Zealand detectives in the tiny Australian territory of Norfolk Island on its way back to Noumea but

could not be detained there. The yacht and its crew are now reported to be near New Caledonia and three detectives have flown to the territory.

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A black and white illustration of a building facade. A sign on the building reads "RACE". The building has decorative elements like awnings and a railing in the foreground.

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INSIGHTS

Spies in U.S. Navy: Experts See Vanity, Not Just Money, as Factor

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal officials and intelligence analysts say that John A. Walker Jr. passed Navy secrets to the KGB in an elaborate scheme that apparently involved espionage training in Austria and the use of Soviet couriers in Washington.

In their most extensive account of how they believe the espionage operation was carried out, officials said that Mr. Walker, arrested May 20 after FBI agents said he attempted to give a Soviet agent classified documents, almost certainly dealt with several agents of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, in what they say was a 20-year spying career.

Intelligence analysts speculated that Mr. Walker was awarded a high rank in the Soviet armed forces, probably the Soviet Navy, and received decorations for his information. "He might very well have tried on his Soviet uniform," said Robert T. Crowley, a retired senior official of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Walker has been indicted on espionage charges but has pleaded not guilty.

While details remain sketchy, the authorities say the KGB asked Mr. Walker, a retired Navy warrant officer, to make frequent trips to Vienna, where he would pass along secret information collected from other members of the purported navy spy ring.

Vienna, they said, was also where Mr. Walker probably received training in the techniques of espionage. For security reasons, they said, there appeared to have been few, if any, recent face-to-face meetings in the United States between Mr. Walker and Soviet agents.

Intelligence analysts said they believe that a Soviet diplomat who was named a co-conspirator in the alleged spying operation was a relatively low-level KGB agent who may never have met Mr. Walker. Instead, they said, the diplomat had been assigned to pick up documents that Mr. Walker left at secluded sites.

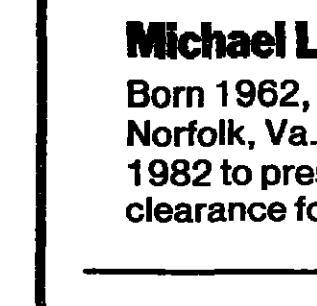
Mr. Walker, his brother, son and a California man who is described as his closest friend, have been arrested in what the authorities describe as the most damaging spy case in 30 years. All have served in the navy. All pleaded not guilty.

The KGB scheme, officials said, was designed to offer maximum protection against surveillance by American law-enforcement agencies. The officials cautioned that many, and perhaps most details of the purported scheme will never be known unless Mr. Walker, who is accused of forming the spy ring, begins to cooperate with law-enforcement authorities.

What is known, officials said, has been determined largely from personal papers, travel receipts and telephone records that were found in searches of Mr. Walker's home and office in Norfolk, Virginia, as well as statements made to investigators by his son, Michael L. Walker, and brother, Arthur J. Walker.

**John Anthony Walker Jr.**

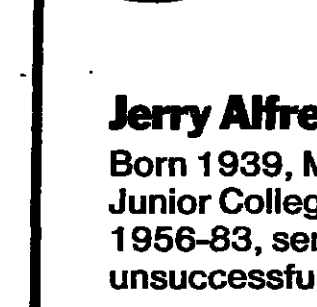
Born 1937, Washington, D.C.; high school dropout; divorced Barbara Joy Crowley, 4 children; Navy 1955-76, chief warrant officer; set up 3 private detective agencies.

**Michael Lance Walker**

Born 1962, Vallejo, Cal.; graduated high school, Norfolk, Va.; married Rachel Sara Allen; Navy 1982 to present, yeoman third class, USS Nimitz; clearance for routine fleet information.

**Arthur James Walker**

Born 1934, Scranton, Pa.; University of Scranton 2 years; married Rita Clare Fritsch, 3 children; Navy 1953-1973, lieutenant commander; employed by VSE Corp., defense contractor.

**Jerry Alfred Whitworth**

Born 1939, Muldrow, Okla.; graduated Coalinga Junior College; married Brenda Leah Reis; Navy 1956-83, senior chief petty officer; unemployed, unsuccessful at stock market.

They said that Mr. Walker's case seems to follow what one investigative source described as a "common pattern" of Soviet intelligence agencies.

"We don't know nearly as much as we'd like,"

the source said. "But from what we do know about the KGB, it's not that difficult to come up with a reasonable understanding" of the operation of the purported spy ring. That understanding, he emphasized, "is based, to a large extent,

on well-informed speculation." Any training that Mr. Walker may have received, probably took place in Vienna, where the Soviet Union has a large embassy and controls numerous safe houses, officials said.

The International Atomic Energy Agency, a United Nations agency, is based in Austria. According to intelligence specialists, that has given the Soviet Union an excuse for posting a relatively large number of KGB agents in Vienna posing as diplomats. The Austrian government is thought to have relatively little surveillance of foreign intelligence agents, they said.

Andrew Danton Lee, a California man who admitted in 1977 that he had sold secret documents to Soviet agents about U.S. spy satellites, received espionage training in Vienna, officials said.

The FBI has said that it knows of at least eight meetings in Vienna between Soviet agents and Mr. Walker since 1976.

"I'm sure Vienna was the standard debriefing site," said Ray S. Cline, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Because of their neutrality, Mr. Cline said, "Austria and Switzerland have been the key capitals since the end of World War II." He added that Soviet agents preferred Austria. "The Swiss are pretty tough on intelligence officers," Mr. Cline said.

Other meetings took place in the Philippines and Italy, according to documents released by the FBI.

Mr. Cline, now professor of international relations at Georgetown University in Washington, said those countries were probably chosen because Soviet agents felt that law-enforcement agencies there were relatively lax in their surveillance of foreigners. "It would be a safer environment," he said.

Because of tighter security by American law-enforcement agencies, officials say, it appeared that relatively few, if any, face-to-face meetings between Soviet agents and Mr. Walker took place in the United States in recent years.

Instead, they said, the Soviet agents used sites in suburban areas near Washington. Parcels of information were left by Mr. Walker and retrieved later by Soviet agents, they said.

In exchange, they said, the agents used the same sites to leave packages of money for Mr. Walker. The officials said large cash payments to Mr. Walker for his information were made in the United States, another effort to avoid detection.

If Mr. Walker had received large amounts of money overseas, he would have risked being caught by customs officers when returning to the United States, said Mr. Crowley, the former CIA official who recently wrote a book on the KGB.

"It might have been discovered with the money, and it might have tripped a flag," he said. "It makes more sense to pay him in the United States." Law-enforcement officials say they believe that Mr. Walker received hundreds of thousands of dollars from Soviet agents but have so far been unable to trace most of the money.

Mr. Walker was arrested after leaving a bag containing more than 100 secret navy docu-

ments at a site in rural Maryland, the FBI has said.

Clues about the espionage operation were provided in a secret note reportedly written last year by Jerry A. Whitworth, the California man arrested in the case. According to the FBI, the note said that American locations were "always" used by the Soviet agents when they passed money to Mr. Walker.

The note also said that Mr. Walker passed along the secret information overseas, "although U.S. locations are used sometimes," the bureau said.

OFFICIALS said they had little information about a Soviet diplomat, Aleksey G. Tkachenko, who was recalled to Moscow after prosecutors named him as a co-conspirator. The FBI said its agents had seen him in the vicinity of the site in rural Maryland that Mr. Walker is charged with visiting on the night of his arrest.

The FBI has identified Mr. Tkachenko as a vice consul in the consular division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, a relatively low-ranking diplomat.

Officials said that he may have been one of a number of KGB agents in the embassy who were periodically assigned to pick up material left by Mr. Walker at drop sites.

"Over the years, the case had become routine," said David A. Phillips, a former CIA agent. "More and more over the years the yeomen got the job of going to these drop sites."

Some intelligence analysts say they believe that Mr. Walker's chief Soviet contact is a senior KGB official working in Moscow.

Mr. Crowley, who was the CIA's assistant deputy director for operations, said he suspects Mr. Walker may have known the official for several years, and perhaps even have been recruited by him.

While moving up through the KGB hierarchy, the official probably turned over the details of the case to other agents, Mr. Crowley said. But he suggested the official might have met with Mr. Walker on occasion.

They said that some spies who were caught in the United States in recent years had probably been given a uniform that he was allowed to wear at meetings with Soviet agents. This, they suggested, would have pleased Mr. Walker, who has been described by a former employee, R.K. Puma, as a self-declared "James Bond."

"It's very possible that he is a commodore or an admiral by now," said Mr. Phillips, the former CIA agent. "That might appeal to Mr. Walker, and an astute Soviet agent would know it."

Mr. Walker retired from the United States Navy in 1976 as a chief warrant officer. "Most warrant officers wonder why they didn't become at least a second lieutenant," Mr. Phillips said. "Here was a situation where the Soviets could make him not only a second lieutenant but an admiral."

New Right's Elite, Disillusioned With Reagan, Directs Anger at His Foreign Policy

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — They were key figures among the intellectual vanguard that endorsed

Ronald Reagan. Disillusioned with the Democratic Party, these articulate and combative neo-conservatives saw Mr. Reagan's election in 1980 as a vindication of their own view that liberalism had failed. They waited for Mr. Reagan to

reshape the foreign policy landscape, to deal firmly with terrorism, with the Soviet Union, with leftist insurgencies in Central America. They are still waiting.

And, instead of applauding Mr. Reagan's

handling of the recent hostage crisis in Lebanon, the neoconservatives have shed their restraint and now voice anger, frustration and puzzlement at the man whose campaign agenda they enthusiastically supported.

"To say I'm extremely disappointed in the way the president is dealing with terrorism is wrong. I'm disgusted," said Midge Decter, an author who is executive director of the Committee for the Free World. "It's worse to make thundering speeches and do nothing, like Reagan, than to be quiet and do nothing. He is substituting words for deeds."

Like many other neoconservatives, Miss Decter said Mr. Reagan should have taken military action and strong economic retaliation against Syria as well as other terrorist strongholds in the Middle East for the hostage incident as well as the car-bombing in Beirut of the U.S. Marine garrison in 1983, which left 241 Americans dead.

"To isolate Beirut airport now is laughable," she said. "Poor old Beirut airport. It's closed half the time anyway."

The intensity of Miss Decter's views on Mr. Reagan's foreign policy is more or less shared by a cluster of neoconservatives, a relatively small but influential group, many of them from New York. The members of this group, who began as Democrats, even Socialists in the 1930s, moved progressively to the political right since the late 1960s. Their ideas have been adopted in many Reagan administration programs. These include the early tax cuts and budget cuts, the drive to deregulate and limit social programs, and the foreign policy views often espoused by Jeanine K. Kitchpatrick, the former chief delegate to the United Nations.

It is foreign policy, however, that is dominating the attention of this group of neoconserva-

tives. The group includes such figures as Irving Kristol, the author, teacher and co-editor of The Public Interest magazine; Norman Podhoretz, editor of Commentary magazine and Miss Decter's husband; and Michael Novak, a theologian who is resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute.

Burton Yale Pines, vice president and director of research of the Heritage Foundation, said "much of the neoconservative analysis, which I think is right, is that the foreign policy premises which drove the United States in the '60s were flawed, and yet Ronald Reagan seems to be conducting foreign policy on those flawed premises." The premises, he said, include the "false assumption fully developed under Jimmy Carter" that the United States has extremely limited options to react to crises as well as to the Soviet Union.

"We are not some giant tied down by the Lilliputians," Mr. Pines said, giving a view echoed by the neoconservatives.

Mr. Podhoretz has called Mr. Reagan a "crippled hawk" and said his refusal to retaliate in Beirut would not only spur further terrorist attacks but also send the wrong signals to the Soviet Union.

"Why should anyone believe the United States will risk millions of lives in defense of Europe against a Soviet attack or resist Soviet nuclear blackmail applied to the United States directly if even Ronald Reagan is unwilling to risk a handful of American lives in response to an aggression against the United States?" he said.

"It's the latest in a series of episodes demonstrating that Reagan is, in fact, very prudent and cautious about using American power despite his fiery rhetoric," Mr. Podhoretz said. "I'm

very much disappointed. I looked, as many people did, to him to reverse the decline of American power since 1975 that left a dangerous tilt in the balance of power in favor of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Kristol, perhaps the nation's pre-eminent neoconservative, confessed he was "a little less upset about Reagan than Norman and Midge." He added: "I'm older. I'm more stoical about the way the world is."

But Mr. Kristol, 65, remarked: "This business of arms control; it really would have been more helpful if President Reagan said we're in favor of arms control if the Soviets are serious. But it's comical for us to sit there in Geneva for weeks and weeks and wait for a Soviet proposal. It's a charade. It miseducates the American people about the possibilities of arms control."

EVEN on an issue such as Nicaragua and Mr. Reagan's efforts to arm the rebels fighting the leftist government there, some neoconservatives are critical of the president.

"I don't think the appropriate U.S. action in Nicaragua is military," Mr. Novak said, "but I also don't think that the administration has been as forthright and constant in its effort as it ought to have been earlier. It's allowed the situation to fester for a good many years and not taken the situation as seriously as its own analysis would demand."

Mr. Novak said he was disappointed in Mr. Reagan's handling of foreign policy but not especially surprised. "I was at Stanford when he was governor of California and was disabused of the notion that Reagan was an idealogue," he said. "He always naturally went through compromise. He's a classic consensus-oriented politician."

Ogarkov's Return: A Sign of Change?

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Last September, for reasons that are still mysterious, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, a forceful, articulate spokesman for the Soviet military, was removed from his job as chief of staff.

Although not banished, Marshal Ogarkov, 67, seemed to be hovering on the edge of professional oblivion. But last month, there were indications that he might be returning to favor when a booklet of his was published and reviewed in the official press.

Now Marshal Ogarkov is reported to be back at the center of the Soviet defense establishment. Sources in Moscow have said that he has been appointed first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, the key move in a shake-up of the Defense Ministry started by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader. No date has been set for a formal announcement, sources said.

The Defense Ministry shuffle, apparently initiated last week before Mr. Gorbachev left Moscow on vacation, offers a good example of the new leader's method in changing the top levels of government.

In another move, Marshal Vladimir F. Tolubko, 70, commander of Soviet Strategic Forces, was retired from his key position, which involves overseeing the Soviet nuclear missile arsenal. His replacement is Yuri P. Maximov, a younger man who has been commander of the Turkmenistan military district.

Marshal Tolubko had held the job since 1972. Before that he was deputy to the first Soviet strategic commander. According to Western diplomats, Marshal Tolubko was absent from the May 9 military parade this year, suggesting that he may be in poor health.

In choosing Marshal Ogarkov, Mr. Gorbachev has again reached for someone with a solid

professional background, a reputation for independent thinking and credentials as a tough manager. These same qualities have been used to describe Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the new foreign minister, and Yegor K. Ligachev, now the second party secretary in charge of personnel.

In many cases, Mr. Gorbachev has shown a willingness to skirt a well-established Soviet tendency to replace retiring executives with deputies who faithfully follow in their boss's footsteps.

Marshal Ogarkov, for one, is coming back

will not have gotten his old job back, and in the chain of command he will serve under his former deputy.

But Marshal Ogarkov is a strong personality with decided views, and in picking him for such a key job, Mr. Gorbachev has made a statement that will undoubtedly reverberate through the military bureaucracy.

By appointing Marshal Ogarkov, Mr. Gorbachev is implying that his dismissal was not warranted, an oblique challenge to those in the Defense Ministry who favored it. In a system that values continuity, such a break is considered unusual and a sign of considerable self-assurance.

The appointment also seems to indicate that Mr. Gorbachev has an affinity for Marshal Ogarkov's views. Marshal Ogarkov has argued that the Soviet Union must modernize its defenses, and that it must meet and respond to the technological challenge posed by the United States.

The theme fits neatly into Mr. Gorbachev's own emphasis on the urgent need to put the Soviet economy on an equal footing with its high-technology rivals in the West.

But finally, by putting him back in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev has assured himself of Marshal Ogarkov's loyalty, establishing a relationship not unlike the one between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Shevardnadze at the Foreign Ministry.

Various patterns have already emerged in Mr. Gorbachev's appointments: the knack for surprise, the emphasis on proven talent and on modern approaches, and a shift away from the old men who have clung to their jobs.

The reported changes at the Defense Ministry are a good example. The man who will succeed Colonel General Alexei A. Yefimov, 76, as head of the political directorate of the armed forces is Sergei L. Sokolov, a man in his mid-50s, who heads the political section with Soviet forces in East Germany.

OIL & MONEY

IN THE EIGHTIES.

AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

OIL DAILY CONFERENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1985.

"Surviving in a competitive environment" will be the theme of the sixth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties". The program, designed for senior executives in energy and related fields, will address the key issues affecting the current energy situation and assess future trends and strategies. H.E. Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia and President of the OPEC conference, and John S. Herrington, U.S. Energy Secretary, will head a distinguished group of speakers from Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the United States.

OCTOBER 24

KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

— Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia.

COMPETITION FOR MARKET SHARE

— Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris.

— H.F. Kaplinger, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Kaplinger Companies, Houston.

— Alfio Parro, Managing Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (U.K.) S.A., London.

— Douglas Wade, Senior Energy Analyst, Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., London.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF OPEC PRODUCT IMPORTS AND DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES ON THE OIL MARKETS

— Nader H. Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd., London.

HOW TWO MAJOR OIL COMPANIES ARE SURVIVING IN A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

— Allen E. Murray, President, Mobil Corporation, New York.

— Arne Johnson, President, Statoil, Stavanger.

HOW SMALL PRODUCERS AND DOWNSTREAM OPERATORS SURVIVE IN AN ERA OF GROWING COMPETITION

— John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Incorporated, Ashland, Kentucky.

— Ego Malmivirta, General Manager, Neste Oy, Helsinki.

— Nicholas Mongelli, Assistant to the Executive Vice President, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome.

— Said O. Choudhry, Manager, Supply Coordination, Petromin Participation, Dhahran.

OCTOBER 25

NEW OUTLOOKS FOR UNITED STATES' ENERGY POLICY.

— The Honorable John S. Herrington, United States' Energy Secretary.

SHOULD THE UNITED KINGDOM RESTRICT PRODUCTION TO PROLONG ITS OIL REVENUES?

— The Right Honourable John Moore, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.

THE EFFECT OF FLUCTUATING OIL PRICES ON THE BANKING SYSTEMS, SHARE VALUES, INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AND WORLD BANK LOANS.

— Robert B. Weaver, Senior Vice President and Global Petroleum Executive, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.Y.

— Peter Gignoux, Senior Vice President, Shearson Lehman Brothers Ltd., London.

— Robert L. Franklin, Founder and President, Lawrence Energy Associates Incorporated, Boston.

— Ian M. Hume, Assistant Director, Energy Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

MEGAMERGER TRENDS AND THE FUTURE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY.

— Robert F. Greenhill, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, New York.

NON-CONVENTIONAL OIL SALES: BARTER, THE SPOT MARKET AND THE FUTURES MARKET.

— Moderator: Nicholas G. Voute, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague.

— Charles L. Daly, Managing Director, L.M. Fischel & Co. Ltd., London.

— Rosemary McFadden, President, New York Mercantile Exchange, New York.

CLOSING PANEL DISCUSSION OF CURRENT ENERGY ISSUES.

CONFERENCE LOCATION:

Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington High Street, LONDON W8 4PT. Telephone: (441) 937 8000. Telex: 263151. A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. Please contact hotel directly.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM.

Please enroll the following participant for the oil conference. ☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Please invoice.

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The participation fee is £555 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 9.

Please return registration form to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 381, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: (33) 1 747 16 86 or telex 613 395.

Herald Tribune


	Vol.	HIGH	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT (B)	31340	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	+ 1/4
Webb	11717	17	17	17	0
Chubb	2921	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar	2898	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
Key-Pk	2238	12 1/2	11 1/4	12	+ 1/4
WFE	2116	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
Towhee	2025	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/4
Torfin	2177	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
WIA	1944	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
Steris	1760	13 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	+ 1/4
AMR	1654	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	0
Dorco	1644	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
WFE	1526	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Wolcott	1376	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
Chubb	1263	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	0

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg
226.63	225.87	225.15	- 0.78

a group of companies he controls hold a 9.6-percent stake in Storer.

"Fellow Martians, let's give a big welcome cheer to the Grow Group, Inc. and its family of fine products!"

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Awigrip, Treewax, Devco, three of our well-known brand names.

12 Month		Stock		Div. Yld. PE		52 Wk. High Low		Close		Open		Close	
1289	1889	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1290	1890	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1291	1891	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1292	1892	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1293	1893	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1294	1894	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1295	1895	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1296	1896	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1297	1897	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1298	1898	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1299	1899	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1300	1900	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1301	1901	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1302	1902	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1303	1903	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1304	1904	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1305	1905	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1306	1906	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1307	1907	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1308	1908	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1309	1909	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1310	1910	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
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1314	1914	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1315	1915	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1316	1916	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1317	1917	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1318	1918	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
1319	1919	148	24	12	21	24	25%	25%	14	14	14	14	14
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Grow Group

(Continued on Page 108)

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.
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(Continued from Page 8)

AnnPL	2.76	7.5	B	357	384	3
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U.S. Futures

July 2

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
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7.56	5.46	Aug 5.98	5.98	5.46%	5.41
6.71	5.40	Sep 5.53½	5.54	5.40%	-13
6.68	5.42½	Nov 5.58	5.58½	5.40	5.41
6.79	5.52½	Jan 5.67	5.68	5.51	5.51½
7.62	5.63	Mar 5.77½	5.78	5.61½	5.61½
7.79	5.74	May 5.87	5.85	5.76	5.76½
7.82	5.84	Jul 5.87	5.87	5.87	+0.03
7.94	5.72½	Aug 5.81	5.83	5.68½	5.65¼
6.32	6.26½	Nov 5.30	5.50	5.40	5.40
Eql. Sales		Prev. Sales	28,522		
Prev. Day Open Int.		60.587	at 188		
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)					
100 tons-dollars per ton					

29.55	22.90	Dec	24.82	24.82	24.46	24.67	—	—
29.27	22.60	Jan	24.55	24.55	24.20	24.31	—	—
28.60	24.40	Mar	24.46	24.46	24.15	24.15	—	—
27.45	24.20	May	24.25	24.25	24.05	24.08	—	—
25.15	24.01	Aug	24.25	24.25	23.90	23.90	—	—
		Sep	24.00	24.00	23.85	23.86	—	—
Frwt. Sales, 15.00¢								
Prev. Day Opn mt, \$1.571 off 699								
OATS (CBT)								
100 bu minimum—dollars per bushel								
1.79	1.35%	Sep	1.37	1.37%	1.34½	1.34½	—	—
1.82½	1.40	Dec	1.41	1.41	1.38½	1.38½	—	—
1.67½	1.47½	Mar	1.42½	1.42½	1.41	1.40%	—	—

66.25	61.70	Jun	62.60	62.70	62.27	62.37	+3
67.57	60.80	Aug	61.70	64.00	63.97	64.17	+1
66.25	61.70	Jun	62.60	62.70	62.27	62.37	+3
Est. Sales 24,883 Prev. Sales 19,258							
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,553 of 504							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME)							
44,000 lbs. cents per lb.							
73.70	61.60	Aug	63.00	63.10	62.15	62.10	+3
73.70	61.60	Sep	62.90	63.05	62.25	62.30	+3
73.70	62.37	Oct	63.70	63.70	62.40	62.40	+3
73.70	61.60	Nov	64.75	64.17	62.60	62.75	+4
79.60	65.70	Jan	66.80	66.85	64.00	64.00	+4
70.55	66.10	Mar	67.00	67.20	66.65	66.75	+5
70.65	66.15	Apr	66.80	67.00	66.70	66.75	+5

Currency Options

73	1.20	r	r	r	r
74	0.62	0.93	r	r	r
75	0.25	0.65	r	r	r
2,500 West German Marks-Cents per unit.					
76	1.00	r	r	r	r
77	0.50	r	r	r	r
78	0.25	r	r	r	r
79	0.50	r	r	r	r
80	0.50	r	r	r	r
81	4.25	r	r	0.03	0.04
82	3.07	3.68	r	0.08	0.18
83	2.25	r	r	0.20	0.23
84	1.40	2.12	r	0.42	0.58
85	0.85	1.56	2.04	0.85	r
86	0.45	1.16	1.75	1.22	r
87	0.24	0.82	r	r	s

40	2.50	3.91	r	0.22		0.00
41	2.26		3.58	0.39	0.94	
42	1.47	2.34	r	0.73		1.60
43	0.94	1.83	r	1.19	1.78	
44	0.65	1.48	r			

total call vol. 18,534 Call open int. 179,653
 total put vol. 4,164 Put open int. 123,364
 —Not traded. —No action offered. o—Old.
 * is premium (purchase price).
 Source: A.P.

[illegible]

Commodity Indexes		
	Close	Previous
Moody's _____	905.20 ↑	905.30
Reuters _____	1,694.80	1,684.30
D.J. Futures _____	115.60	116.47
Com. Research Bureau _____	222.50	223.80
Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.		
p - preliminary ; f - final		
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1937.		
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.		

Henry	12.25	1.665	1.765	1.445	1.245	1.251
July	12.25	1.665	1.765	1.445	1.245	1.251
Volume: 4,226 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL						
U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Aug	222.85	221.25	222.00	219.50	219.25	219.25
Sept	222.50	219.00	219.50	219.25	219.25	219.25
Oct	222.50	219.00	219.50	219.25	219.00	219.25
Nov	221.50	219.00	220.75	219.25	219.00	219.25
Dec	221.50	219.00	220.75	219.25	219.00	219.25
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	222.00	220.00	222.00	222.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	222.00	220.00	222.00	222.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	222.00	220.00	222.00	222.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	222.00	220.00	222.00	222.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	222.00	220.00	222.00	222.00
June	N.T.	N.T.	222.00	220.00	222.00	222.00
Volume: 1,577 lots of 100 tons.						
Sources: <i>Reuters</i> and <i>London Petroleum Exchange (Lpcoll)</i> .						

financial health of Hong Leong Finance Ltd. and its subsidiary Finance Ltd. majority said it had been by Hong Leong, Singapore finance company, of high withdrawals at its branches over the last apparently because of its finances.

Price	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
170	16	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	100
175	15	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	100
180	14	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	100
185	13	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	100
190	12	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	100
195	11	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	100
200	10	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	100
205	9	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	100
210	8	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	100
215	7	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	100
220	6	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	100
225	5	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	100
230	4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	100
235	3	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	100
240	2	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	100
245	1	1/2	1/4	1/4	100
250	0	0	0	0	100
255	0	0	0	0	100
260	0	0	0	0	100
265	0	0	0	0	100
270	0	0	0	0	100
275	0	0	0	0	100
280	0	0	0	0	100
285	0	0	0	0	100
290	0	0	0	0	100
295	0	0	0	0	100
300	0	0	0	0	100
305	0	0	0	0	100
310	0	0	0	0	100
315	0	0	0	0	100
320	0	0	0	0	100
325	0	0	0	0	100
330	0	0	0	0	100
335	0	0	0	0	100
340	0	0	0	0	100
345	0	0	0	0	100
350	0	0	0	0	100
355	0	0	0	0	100
360	0	0	0	0	100
365	0	0	0	0	100
370	0	0	0	0	100
375	0	0	0	0	100
380	0	0	0	0	100
385	0	0	0	0	100
390	0	0	0	0	100
395	0	0	0	0	100
400	0	0	0	0	100
405	0	0	0	0	100
410	0	0	0	0	100
415	0	0	0	0	100
420	0	0	0	0	100
425	0	0	0	0	100
430	0	0	0	0	100
435	0	0	0	0	100
440	0	0	0	0	100
445	0	0	0	0	100
450	0	0	0	0	100
455	0	0	0	0	100
460	0	0	0	0	100
465	0	0	0	0	100
470	0	0	0	0	100
475	0	0	0	0	100
480	0	0	0	0	100
485	0	0	0	0	100
490	0	0	0	0	100
495	0	0	0	0	100
500	0	0	0	0	100
505	0	0	0	0	100
510	0	0	0	0	100
515	0	0	0	0	100
520	0	0	0	0	100
525	0	0	0	0	100
530	0	0	0	0	100
535	0	0	0	0	100
540	0	0	0	0	100
545	0	0	0	0	100
550	0	0	0	0	100
555	0	0	0	0	100
560	0	0	0	0	100
565	0	0	0	0	100
570	0	0	0	0	100
575	0	0	0	0	100
580	0	0	0	0	100
585	0	0	0	0	100
590	0	0	0	0	100
595	0	0	0	0	100

Fiscal year ending March 31, G
 measures the total value of a
 tion's goods and services, includ
 income from foreign investments.
 The institute estimated that
 pan's current account, a broad
 trade measure that includes a
 chandise as well as nonmercha
 dise items such as services, wo
 reach a surplus of \$61.6 billion
 1988-89.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dornier Seeks Link To Airbus

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — The chief executive of Dornier GmbH said Tuesday that the company is hoping to gain a formal link to the Airbus Industrie consortium by seeking a minority stake in Deutsche Airbus GmbH.

Deutsche Airbus is a subsidiary of West Germany's leading aerospace group, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, which owns a 37.9 percent share in Airbus Industrie, as does France's state-owned Aerospatiale. British Aerospace has 20 percent and Spain's Construcciones Aeronauticas has the remaining 42 percent.

Manfred Fischer, chief executive at Dornier, said Tuesday that Dornier is interested in a stake in Deutsche Airbus "clearly below a 25 percent blocking minority but one that could be more than a 10 percent holding."

Mr. Fischer said he had held talks earlier this year with the MBB chief, Heinz-Arnt Vogels, to discuss a stake in Deutsche Airbus. "So far MBB has made no express objections to our proposal of obtaining a stake in Deutsche Airbus," Mr. Fischer said.

MBB had no comment but the

American Express Had Flat Earnings

NEW YORK — American Express Co. reported on Tuesday flat second-quarter profits, as a large loss from reserves set aside for its Fireman's Fund insurance subsidiary offset gains in its other businesses.

The financial-services company had earnings of \$140 million or 61 cents a share in the second quarter compared to \$139 million or 64 cents in the second quarter of 1984.

Claims Mount Against Carrian

Reuters

HONG KONG — Carrian Investments Ltd.'s liquidators said Tuesday they were reviewing new claims worth about 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (about \$193 million) against the company.

They said the new claims could bring total deficiencies to more than 5 billion dollars.

The liquidators, the accounting firm of Arthur Young International, said the claims were not included in an initial estimate prepared by Carrian's directors after the company went into liquidation in November 1983.

A company official said it might be years before the liquidation was completed.

company is to hold its annual press conference Wednesday when the Dornier interest in Airbus is expected to be discussed.

Mr. Fischer said Dornier's interest in acquiring a stake in Deutsche Airbus has the full backing of Daimler-Benz, the West German automaker, which recently bought a 65.5 percent controlling interest in Dornier.

Industry sources say that MBB, which views the Dornier-Daimler link up as a significant competitive threat, may be very reluctant to accept a Dornier stake in its Deutsche Airbus subsidiary.

Dornier, West Germany's second largest aerospace group after MBB, does subcontracting work on several Airbus models, including the A300-600, A310, A320 passenger planes.

Dornier executives say lower-than-expected returns on subcontracting work on Airbus planes for MBB depressed 1984 earnings, which are expected to be released on Wednesday. Dornier had net income of 26 million Deutsche marks (\$9 million) in 1983.

Commodore Pins Hopes on Amiga

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the first introduction of a major home computer system since IBM brought out its ill-fated PCjr two years ago, Commodore International Ltd. on Tuesday displayed its long-awaited Amiga, hoping the machine's dazzling color graphics and stereo sound capability will stem Commodore's multimillion-dollar losses.

The Amiga marks a sharp change in strategy for Commodore. It will carry a base price of about \$1,400, much more expensive than the Commodore 64 that put the company's logotype in millions of living rooms. Company officials say it is aimed not only at home users but small businesses and students, making it a competitor of Apple Computer Inc.'s Macintosh.

The Amiga and the Macintosh are similar. Both boast good graphics and are built around the same microprocessor. But unlike the Macintosh, the Amiga's graphics are in color, and retailers and consultants who have seen the results describe them as stunning. Until now, they contend, computer-generated drawings of the Amiga's quality and resolution were available only on \$10,000 engineering workstations.

"People who haven't said anything nice about a home computer in three years rave about the Amiga," said Bennett Wiseman, an analyst for Infocorp, a market research group in Cupertino, California. "This is the kind of computer that people really get excited about. But these days, that is no guarantee of success."

Right now, a guarantee is precisely what Commodore needs. In the quarter ended in March, Commodore lost \$20.8 million.

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British Petroleum Co. said its offer to purchase Mobil PLC, the paint manufacturer, had been declared unconditional now that it owns 94.4 percent of the company, or 5.1 million ordinary shares. British Petroleum is paying 125 pence for each Mobil share.

Drescher Bank AG has filed an application to list its shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange with Daiwa Securities Co. as lead underwriter. The bank would become the first West German stock to be listed in Tokyo. Twelve foreign companies are currently listed on the Tokyo exchange, 11 of them based in the United States.

Guthrie & Co. of Malaysia agreed to complete its acquisition of Ladang Kejora Luthi Sdn., buying 3.7 million shares, or half of its issued and paid-up capital, for 7.7 million ringgits (\$3.1 million) from Lembing Kemajuan Johor Tenggara. Guthrie had agreed in October to buy 50 percent of Ladang, owner of a 4,640-acre (1,856-hect-

ares) oil palm and rubber plantation in Johore.

Hitchiti Ltd. predicted that its semiconductor exports to the United States would fall 30 percent in its current fiscal year, which ends next March. Hitchiti's microchip exports to the United States totaled 180 billion yen (\$748 million) in the previous year, about 60 percent of its total exports.

Hatchinson Whampoa Ltd. will become a 100-percent owner of Ready Mixed Concrete Ltd. by buying a 50-percent stake for 63.75 million Hong Kong dollars (\$8.2 million) from RMC Group PLC. Hatchinson said the move would strengthen its quarry and aggregate division.

Nippon Sheet Glass Co. of Japan, Libbey-Owens-Ford Co. of the United States and Hankuk Glass Industry Co. of South Korea will form a company to produce car windshields in South Korea. Nippon said the new company would begin production next year.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. agreed to repurchase 2.3 million shares of its 15.50 cumulative preferred stock for \$253 million from Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., the New York-based securities firm. The purchase will be made in cash derived from the sale of one of Occidental's Colombian subsidiaries.

Pirelli Ericsson Cables Ltd. has acquired a 15-percent stake in the joint optical-fiber venture launched by Dunlop Olympic Ltd. and Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. in Australia. The company, Optix Australia Ltd., is scheduled to begin production later this year.

Sanyo Electric Co. said it had suspended sales of its portable eight-millimeter videotape recorders in the United States because market tests were unsuccessful. About 3,000 units have been sold since the product was introduced there in February.

Semiconductor Rubber Industries Ltd. is negotiating to buy an unspecified stake in Dunlop Tire Corp., a spokesman said. The Japanese newspaper Nihon Kogyo Shimbun said Sumitomo had reached an agreement to buy a 10-percent share, but the spokesman said the figure was still under discussion.

Thornycroft Trust PLC said it would make a \$115 million (\$159.8 million) bid in cash and shares for Scottish Northern Investment Trust PLC. Thornycroft said a holder of 100 Scottish Northern shares would receive around £81 in cash, including a special two-pence interim dividend per share and 30.5 new Thornycroft shares.

Yatani Mining Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Metal Corp., said it had discovered gold ore in its zinc and lead mine in northeastern Japan. The vein has 243 grams (about nine ounces) of gold per ton of ore, a particularly high ratio, but an estimate of its total yield is still unavailable.

Shades of Volkswagen. The trusty VW Beetle entered the U.S. market with a base manufacturer's sticker price of \$1,595.

VW has had its ups and downs in the United States since then. But its initial success opened the road for imports, thereby creating permanent changes in the range, quality and marketing of automotive products sold in the United States.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

23	Fidelity	17	26	456	6	486	6
24	Fidelity	18	26	456	6	486	6
25	Fidelity	19	26	456	6	486	6
26	Fidelity	20	26	456	6	486	6
27	Fidelity	21	26	456	6	486	6
28	Fidelity	22	26	456	6	486	6
29	Fidelity	23	26	456	6	486	6
30	Fidelity	24	26	456	6	486	6
31	Fidelity	25	26	456	6	486	6
32	Fidelity	26	26	456	6	486	6
33	Fidelity	27	26	456	6	486	6
34	Fidelity	28	26	456	6	486	6
35	Fidelity	29	26	456	6	486	6
36	Fidelity	30	26	456	6	486	6
37	Fidelity	31	26	456	6	486	6
38	Fidelity	32	26	456	6	486	6
39	Fidelity	33	26	456	6	486	6
40	Fidelity	34	26	456	6	486	6
41	Fidelity	35	26	456	6	486	6
42	Fidelity	36	26	456	6	486	6
43	Fidelity	37	26	456	6	486	6
44	Fidelity	38	26	456	6	486	6
45	Fidelity	39	26	456	6	486	6
46	Fidelity	40	26	456	6	486	6
47	Fidelity	41	26	456	6	486	6
48	Fidelity	42	26	456	6	486	6
49	Fidelity	43	26	456	6	486	6
50	Fidelity	44	26	456	6	486	6
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120	Fidelity	114	26	456	6	486	6
121	Fidelity	115	26	456	6	486	6
122	Fidelity	116	26	456	6	486	6
123	Fidelity	117	26	456	6	486	6
124	Fidelity	118	26	456	6	486	6
125	Fidelity	119	26	456	6	486	6
126	Fidelity	120	26	456	6	486	6
127	Fidelity	121	26	456	6	486	6
128	Fidelity	122	26	456	6	486	6
129	Fidelity	123	26	456	6	486	6
130	Fidelity	124	26	456	6	486	6
131	Fidelity	125	26	456	6	486	6
132	Fidelity	126	26	456	6	486	6
133	Fidelity	127	26	456	6	486	6
134	Fidelity	128	26	456	6	486	6
135	Fidelity	129	26	456	6	486	6
136	Fidelity	130	26	456	6	486	6
137	Fidelity	131	26	456	6	486	6
138	Fidelity	132	26	456	6	486	6
139	Fidelity	133	26	456	6	486	6
140	Fidelity	134	26	456	6	486	6
141	Fidelity	135	26	456	6	486	6
142	Fidelity	136	26	456	6	486	6
143	Fidelity	137	26	456	6	486	6
144	Fidelity	138	26	456	6	486	6
145	Fidelity	139	26	456	6	486	6
146	Fidelity	140	26	456	6	486	6
147	Fidelity	141	26	456	6	486	6
148	Fidelity	142	26	456	6	486	6
149	Fidelity	143	26	456	6	486	6
150	Fidelity	144	26	456	6	486	6
151	Fidelity	145	26	456	6	486	6
152	Fidelity	146	26	456	6	486	6
153	Fidelity	147	26	456	6	486	6
154	Fidelity	148	26	456	6	486	6
155	Fidelity	149	26	456	6	486	6
156	Fidelity	150	26	456	6	486	6
157	Fidelity	151	26	456	6	486	6
158	Fidelity	152	26	456	6	486	6
159	Fidelity	153	26	456	6	486	6
160	Fidelity	154	26	456	6	486	6
161	Fidelity	155	26	456	6	486	6
162	Fidelity	156	26	456	6	486	6
163	Fidelity	157	26	456	6	486	6
164	Fidelity	158	26	456	6	486	6
165	Fidelity	159	26	456	6	486	6
166	Fidelity	160	26	456	6	486	6
167	Fidelity	161	26	456	6	486	6
168	Fidelity	162	26	456	6	486	6
169	Fidelity	163	26	456	6	486	6
170	Fidelity	164	26	456	6	486	6
171	Fidelity	165	26	456	6	486	6
172	Fidelity	166	26	456	6	486	6
173	Fidelity	167	26	456	6	486	6
174	Fidelity	168	26	456	6	486	6
175	Fidelity	169	26	456	6	486	6
176	Fidelity	170	26	456	6	486	6
177	Fidelity	171	26	456	6	486	6
178	Fidelity	172	26	456	6	486	6
179	Fidelity	173	26	456	6	486	6
180	Fidelity	174	26	456	6	486	6
181	Fidelity	175	26	456	6	486	6
182	Fidelity	176	26	456	6	486	6
183	Fidelity	177	26	456	6	486	6
184	Fidelity	178	26	456	6	486	6
185	Fidelity	179	26	456	6	486	6
186	Fidelity	180	26	456	6	486	6
187	Fidelity	181	26	456	6	486	6
188	Fidelity	182	26	456	6	486	6
189	Fidelity	183	26	456	6	486	6
190	Fidelity	184	26	456	6	486	6
191	Fidelity	185	26	456	6	486	6
192	Fidelity	186	26	456	6	486	6
193	Fidelity	187	26	456	6	486	6
194	Fidelity	188	26	456	6	486	6
195	Fidelity	189	26	456	6	486	6
196	Fidelity	190	26	456	6	486	6
197	Fidelity	191	26	456	6	486	6
198	Fidelity	192	26	456	6	486	6
199	Fidelity	193	26	456	6	486	6
200	Fidelity	194	26	456	6	486	6
201	Fidelity	195	26	456	6	486	6
202	Fidelity	196	26	456	6	486	6
203	Fidelity	197	26	456	6	486	6
204	Fidelity	198	26	456	6	486	6
205	Fidelity	199	26	456	6	486	6
206	Fidelity	200	26	456	6	486	6
207	Fidelity	201	26	456	6	486	6
208	Fidelity	202	26	456	6	486	6
209	Fidelity	203	26	456	6	486	6
210	Fidelity	204	26	456	6	486	6
211	Fidelity	205	26	456	6	486	6
212	Fidelity	206	26	456	6	486	6
213	Fidelity	207	26	456	6	486	6
214	Fidelity	208	26	456	6	486	6
215	Fidelity	209	26	456	6	486	6
216	Fidelity	210	26	456	6	486	6
217	Fidelity	211	26	456	6	486	6
218	Fidelity	212	26	456	6	486	6
219	Fidelity	213	26	456	6	486	6
220	Fidelity	214	26	456	6	486	6
221	Fidelity	215	26	456			

July 23

— ADVERTISEMENT — INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

The actual value quotations shown above are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following are the actual value quotations for the funds listed with the exception of the 1977-78 (a) - daily; (b) - weekly; (c) - bi-monthly; (r) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

ALMA MANAGEMENT		LLOYDS BANK INTL. FUND 68A, GEN. INV.	
(a) Al-Mut Trust, S.A.	\$ 167.40	(a) Lloyds Int'l. Dollar	\$ 71.20
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		(b) Lloyds Int'l. Euro	\$ 71.20
(a) London	\$F 97.28	(c) Lloyds Int'l. Swiss	\$F 109.00
(b) Zurich	\$F 126.64	(d) Lloyds Int'l. In. America	\$F 179.00
(c) Frankfurt	\$F 126.64	(e) Lloyds Int'l. In. Japan	\$F 179.00
(d) Amsterdam	\$F 126.64	(f) Lloyds Int'l. In. Smaller Cos.	\$F 179.00
(e) Berlin	\$F 103.32		
(f) Stockholm	\$F 167.70		
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		NABERS	
(a) Asian Growth Fund	\$F 18.97	(a) Class B - U.S.	\$ 17.40
(b) Overseas	\$F 18.97	(b) Class B - Euro	\$ 15.05
(c) J.P. America	\$ 18.91		
(d) J.P. Europe	\$ 18.91	OBLIGEX - LIMITED	
(e) J.P. Pacific	\$ 17.23	(a) Multi-currency	\$ 10.17
(f) J.P. Asia	\$ 17.23	(b) Dollar Investment Term	\$ 11.73
(g) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(c) Dollar Long Term	\$ 11.73
(h) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(d) Dollar Short Term	\$ 11.73
(i) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(e) Pound Sterling	\$ 10.37
(j) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(f) Dutch Fund	\$ 10.37
(k) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(g) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(l) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(h) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(m) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(i) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(n) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(j) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(o) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(k) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(p) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(l) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(q) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(m) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(r) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(n) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(s) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(o) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(t) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(p) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(u) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(q) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(v) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(r) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(w) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(s) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(x) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(t) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(y) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(u) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
(z) J.P. Asia Pacific	\$ 17.23	(v) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.37
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		PARISMA GROUP	
(a) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(a) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(b) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(b) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(c) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(c) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(d) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(d) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(e) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(e) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(f) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(f) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(g) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(g) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(h) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(h) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(i) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(i) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(j) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(j) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(k) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(k) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(l) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(l) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(m) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(m) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(n) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(n) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(o) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(o) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(p) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(p) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(q) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(q) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(r) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(r) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(s) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(s) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(t) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(t) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(u) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(u) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(v) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(v) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(w) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(w) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(x) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(x) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(y) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(y) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
(z) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54	(z) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$ 7.54
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		ROYAL OF CANADA P.D. 200, 200, 200	
(a) Actions Suisse	\$F 40.70	(a) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(b) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(b) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(c) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(c) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(d) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(d) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(e) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(e) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(f) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(f) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(g) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(g) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(h) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(h) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(i) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(i) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(j) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(j) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(k) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(k) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(l) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(l) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(m) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(m) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(n) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(n) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(o) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(o) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(p) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(p) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(q) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(q) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(r) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(r) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(s) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(s) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(t) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(t) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(u) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(u) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(v) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(v) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(w) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(w) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(x) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(x) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(y) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(y) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
(z) Bonds Suisse	\$F 40.70	(z) RBC Long Term	\$ 11.57
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC.		SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)	
(a) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(a) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(b) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(b) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(c) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(c) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(d) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(e) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(e) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(f) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(f) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(g) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(g) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(h) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(h) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(i) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(i) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(j) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(j) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(k) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(k) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(l) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(l) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(m) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(m) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(n) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(n) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(o) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(o) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(p) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(p) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(q) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(q) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(r) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(r) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(s) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(s) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(t) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(t) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(u) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(u) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(v) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(v) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(w) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(w) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(x) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(x) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(y) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(y) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
(z) Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.	\$ 17.23	(z) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$ 10.37
F&M MOUNT LTD. INV. ADVISERS		UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(a) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(a) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(b) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(b) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(c) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(c) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(d) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(d) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(e) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(e) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(f) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(f) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(g) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(g) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(h) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(h) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(i) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(i) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(j) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(j) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(k) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(k) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(l) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(l) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(m) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(m) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(n) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(n) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(o) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(o) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(p) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(p) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(q) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(q) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(r) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(r) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(s) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(s) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(t) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(t) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(u) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(u) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(v) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(v) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(w) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(w) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(x) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(x) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(y) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(y) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
(z) F&M Mount Ltd. Inv. Advisers	\$ 17.23	(z) Union Bank of Switzerland	\$ 10.37
FIDELITY FUND 676, HAMILTON BERMUDA		Other Funds	
(a) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(a) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(b) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(b) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(c) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(c) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(d) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(d) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(e) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(e) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(f) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(f) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(g) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(g) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(h) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(h) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(i) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(i) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(j) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(j) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(k) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(k) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(l) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(l) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(m) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(m) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(n) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(n) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(o) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(o) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(p) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(p) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(q) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(q) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(r) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(r) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(s) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(s) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(t) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(t) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(u) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(u) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(v) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(v) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(w) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(w) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(x) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(x) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(y) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(y) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
(z) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23	(z) Fidelity Fund 676, Hamilton Bermuda	\$ 17.23
FORBES PO 880 GARDEN CAYMAN		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
(a) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(a) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(b) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(b) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(c) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(c) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(d) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(d) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(e) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(e) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(f) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(f) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(g) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(g) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(h) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(h) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(i) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(i) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(j) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(j) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(k) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(k) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(l) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(l) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(m) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(m) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(n) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(n) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(o) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(o) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(p) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(p) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(q) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(q) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(r) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(r) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(s) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(s) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(t) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(t) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(u) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(u) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(v) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(v) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(w) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(w) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(x) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(x) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(y) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(y) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(z) Forbes Po 880 Garden Cayman	\$ 17.23	(z) United States of America	\$ 17.23
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
(a) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(a) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(b) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(b) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(c) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(c) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(d) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(d) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(e) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(e) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(f) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(f) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(g) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(g) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(h) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(h) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(i) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(i) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(j) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(j) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(k) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(k) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(l) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(l) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(m) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(m) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(n) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(n) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(o) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(o) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(p) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(p) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(q) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(q) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(r) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(r) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(s) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(s) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(t) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(t) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(u) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(u) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(v) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(v) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(w) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(w) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(x) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(x) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(y) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(y) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(z) Global Asset Management Corp.	\$ 17.23	(z) United States of America	\$ 17.23
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INT'L. S.A.		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
(a) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(a) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(b) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(b) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(c) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(c) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(d) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(d) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(e) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(e) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(f) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(f) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(g) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(g) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(h) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(h) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(i) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(i) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(j) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(j) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(k) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(k) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(l) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(l) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(m) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(m) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(n) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(n) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(o) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(o) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(p) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(p) United States of America	\$ 17.23
(q) Hill Samuel Invest. Mgmt. Int'l. S.A.	\$ 17.23	(q) United States of America	



**MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT
GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY**

**INTERNATIONALE AUSSCHREIBUNG Nr. P 2223
ALLGEMEINE ERDARBEITEN IN KEF EDOUR**

Die CAFSA Phosphates Company beabsichtigt die Öffentliche Ausschreibung für die Durchführung allgemeiner Erarbeiten für die folgenden Projekte:

- Allgemeine Dienstleistungen und Schachtöffnung
- Instandhaltung des Transportwegs zum Waschwerk (Konveyor)
- Waschwerk und Beförderung

Firmen, die auf Arbeiten dieser Art spezialisiert sind, können die Submissionen unterlegen, sobald die Submissionsausschreibung bekannt gemacht wurde. Service-Gebiete: 1) Rue du Royaume d'Arabie Séoudite, Tunis, gegen Zahlung von dreißig Tunis bezeichnen.

Angebote, die nicht in französischer Sprache abgefaßt wurden, haben keine Gültigkeit; alle Angebote müssen in zwei getrennten Umschlägen eingereicht werden:

- Ein Umschlag "A", sorgfältig verschlossen, der die entsprechenden technischen Spezifikationen wie folgt enthält
- Zur Verfügung stehende Arbeitsmittel (Maschinerie etc.)
- Referenzen des Verwaltungspersonals
- Ein Umschlag "B", sorgfältig verschlossen, der die folgenden Dokumente enthält:
- Die Angebote, nach dem beigefügten Beispiel in den Angebotsunterlagen abgefaßt und
- Preisliste und Kostenvoranschlag.



**MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT
GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY**

**INTERNATIONALE AUSSCHREIBUNG Nr. P 2224
STAHLKONSTRUKTION FÜR DAS KEF EDDOUR-PROJEKT**

- **Leistungsverhältnisse**
- **Gast-Lagerhaus**
- **Ernststallager**
- **Schachtöffnung**
- **Krangerüst**
- **Umfassung der Lagerhäuser**

Firmen, die sich auf oben beschriebene Arbeiten spezialisierten, können die Submissionsanträge, sobald die Submissionsausreibung bekannt gemacht wurde (General, 9 Rue du Royaume d'Arabie, 10000 Soudaite, Tunes, gegen Zahlung von drüßig Dinar beiziehen.

Angebote, die nicht in französischer Sprache abgefaßt wurden, haben keine Gültigkeit; alle Angebote müssen in zwei getrennten Umschlägen eingelegt werden:

- Ein Umschlag 'A', sorgfältig verschlossen, der die entsprechenden technischen Spezifikationen wie folgt enthält:
- Zur Verfügung stehende Arbeitsmittel (Maschinerie etc.)
- Referenzen des Verwaltungspersonals
- Ein Umschlag 'B', sorgfältig verschlossen, der die folgenden Dokumente enthält:
- Ein Angebot, das nach dem beigefügten Beispiel in den Angebotsentwurf abgefaßt wurde
- beiderseitig unterschrieben wurde
- Besiegelt ist

**The Daily Source for
International Investors.**

Herald and Tribune
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DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Franc, a - asked; o - Offer Prices; p - bid change P/V 310 to 51 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; N.S. - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index June; ° - Redempt-Price; Ex-Coupon; °° - Formerly 4 1/2% Dividend Fund Ltd. @ - Offer Price incl. 3% m.m. charge; + - dirty stock; °°° on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Danish Bank Names
New York Branch HeadBy Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S, one of the largest commercial banks in Denmark, has announced the composition of the top management of the branch that it plans to open in New York in November.

The bank said it has recruited Werner Stange, a senior vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, to serve as general manager of the new branch, set up in New York City.

He will be assisted by Bent Hansen, who has been appointed deputy general manager of the branch. Since August 1983, Mr. Hansen has been responsible for Nordic American Banking Corp.'s Danish desk.

The establishment of the New York branch is a result of Copenhagen Handelsbank's decision earlier this year to sell its 25-percent stake in the New York-based consortium, Nordic American Bank, and the bank's continuing international expansion, which in 1984 led to the opening of its other overseas branches in London, Los Angeles and Singapore.

Pharmacia AB, the Swedish pharmaceutical and biotechnology company, has appointed Lars Eric Usterman president of its Dutch subsidiary, Pharmacia Nederland BV.

Conservative Bank of Kuwait has appointed Mohammed Abdullahi Yahiya as chief general manager. Mr. Yahiya, who in 1981 was appointed general manager with specific responsibility for the credit, financial planning and personnel development areas of the bank, succeeds Matt van der Wee, who will continue as an adviser to the board.

Robeco, Europe's largest investment group, has opened a representative office in Tokyo to be headed by Bas Van Wersch, who previously was Robeco's portfolio manager for Southeast Asia.

Bechtel China Inc. has appointed Raymond Portlock president, succeeding the late Sydney B. Forster. Mr. Portlock moves to Beijing from San Francisco, where he was with Bechtel Petroleum.

Citibank has appointed Leonard Maestre country corporate officer for Liberia, based in Monrovia. He was director of the New York-based bank's divisional training center in Athens. Ahmed Jelani takes over responsibility for the training center and also becomes personnel head for the division. Succeeding Mr. Jelani in Khartoum as country corporate officer for Sudan is Mohammed Qassim, who previously was Citibank's senior operations officer for Sudan.

STC Telecommunications Ltd., London, has named Len Lauderdale to the new post of area marketing manager for India. He will be based in New Delhi and be responsible for business development in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal.

Esso Australia said Stuart McGill will become its managing director on Oct. 1 with the retirement of J.F. Kirk. Mr. McGill is also expected to be elected chairman. John Schubert will become

deputy managing director of the company.

Chase Manhattan Bank has appointed Jeremy Jewitt assistant general manager, U.K. corporate banking. He was assistant general manager of the New York-based bank's branch in Paris.

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Evan Galbraith
To Be a Director

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Evan G. Galbraith, 57, the U.S. ambassador to France who is leaving his post later this month, will become a director and senior adviser of Morgan Stanley International, the international arm of the privately held international investment bank, Morgan Stanley & Co.

Prior to his appointment as ambassador to France by President Ronald Reagan in 1981, Mr. Galbraith, a lawyer, had 20 years of experience in international investment banking, beginning in 1963 at Morgan & Co. in Paris.

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KLM Orders
10 Airliners
From Boeing

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM—KLM, the Dutch national airline, has ordered 10 Boeing 737 passenger planes to replace part of its medium-range fleet, the airline announced Tuesday.

The value of the order, the first purchase of Boeing jets by KLM, is estimated at 1.1 billion guilders (\$338.3 million), according to an airline spokesman.

The 737-300 airplanes, which carry 124 passengers, will burn 25 percent less fuel than the Douglas DC-9s they are to gradually replace, beginning next year, said the spokesman.

Earlier this year, KLM management decided to replace its fleet of DC-9s with two types of aircraft, one for low-density short routes, and one for busier medium ranges.

In May, the airline announced that it had ordered 10 Dutch-built Fokker F-100 passenger planes for its shorter routes. The KLM spokesman said the Boeing 737s would be used on the airline's European routes.

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Canada

Alcan Aluminum

1st Half 1985
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1985
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1984
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1984
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1983
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1983
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1982
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1982
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1981
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1981
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1980
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1980
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1979
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1979
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1978
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1978
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1977
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1977
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1976
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1976
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1975
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1975
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1974
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1974
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1973
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1973
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1972
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1972
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1971
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1971
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1970
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1970
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

United States

American Express

1st Half 1985
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1985
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1984
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Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1984
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2nd Half 1976
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

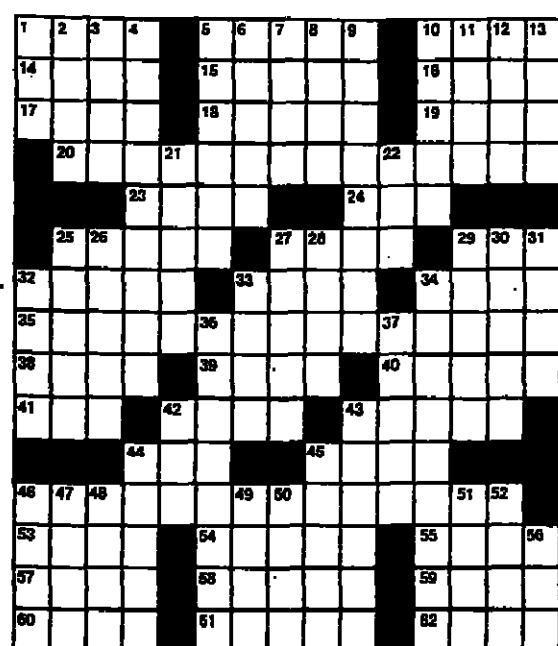
1st Half 1975
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1975
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1974
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

2nd Half 1974
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per Share: 0.25

1st Half 1973
Revenue: 1,000,000
Net Inc.: 100,000
Per



ACROSS

1 Touchendwise
5 Ann and Mary
10 Angel's bad news
14 One of the R's, synonymously
15 Type of type
16 Hebrew month
17 Laceration
18 Palindromic title
19 Sheet-music marking
20 Single-combed fowl
23 Put on guard
24 Novel: Prefix
25 Legislative council
27 Popular bread form
29 Abbr. on a map
32 River craft
33 Skirt style
34 Prefix at NASA
35 Doyle classic
38 "Let's—Again," Cosby-Potter film
39 Sub in the diamond of comics, e.g.
41 In the Army for three yrs.
42 Sought damages

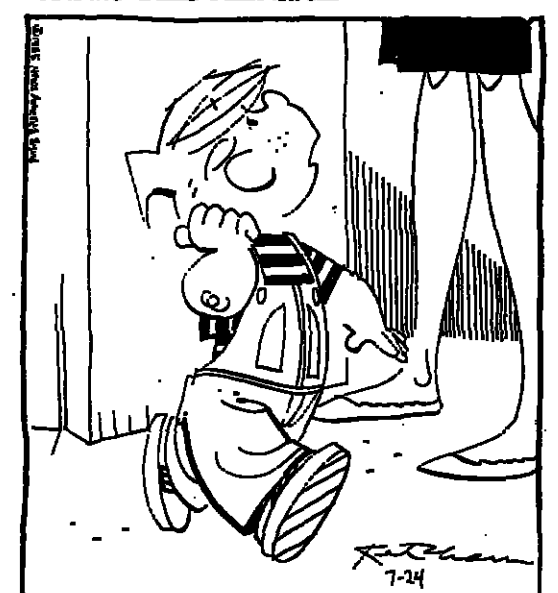
DOWN

1 Danish district
2 Farmer ring king
3 Osmonds' home
4 Discarded or bounced
5 Trapped item
6 Once more
7 Goalies' gear
8 Relative of etc.
9 System of meaning
10 End of the diamond
11 Kitchen tempter
12 The end for Karpov
13 Brought up

21 Went out with
22 Teachers' org.
23 Golden Fleece searcher
26 Up to the time that
27 Longed for
28 Many words
29 Frantic fracas
30 Pollster's discovery
31 "And—bed": Peppy's
32 Herring barrel
33 Eight furlongs
34 Stratagems
38 "I am very loath to be—": Shak.
37 In (troubled)
42 Gawain's title
43 Devices on destroyers
44 Behaved
45 No-hope type
46 Very, in Versailles
47 Pea pod
48 Start of N.C.'s motto
49 An archrival
50 Clay
51 Noah's scout
52 Jeannie's portrayer
56 He's on the line

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT WASN'T A VERY GOOD VERSION OF MR. WILSON TODAY."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THECK
HIWSS
BROTED
CRIONI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words. A guy who's busy coping has no time for this—MORING.

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGY VILLA FONDLY COMPEL
Answer: A guy who's busy coping has no time for this—MORING.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	64	44	Beijing	82	62
Amsterdam	64	44	Bombay	82	62
Antwerp	64	44	Buenos Aires	82	62
Athens	64	44	Calcutta	82	62
Bahia	64	44	Chengdu	82	62
Bangkok	64	44	Hong Kong	82	62
Bombay	64	44	Kobe	82	62
Buenos Aires	64	44	Manila	82	62
Calcutta	64	44	Medan	82	62
Chengdu	64	44	Osaka	82	62
Hong Kong	64	44	Shanghai	82	62
Kobe	64	44	Singapore	82	62
Manila	64	44	Taipei	82	62
Medan	64	44	Tokyo	82	62
Osaka	64	44			
Shanghai	64	44			
Singapore	64	44			
Taipei	64	44			
Tokyo	64	44			

MIDDLE EAST

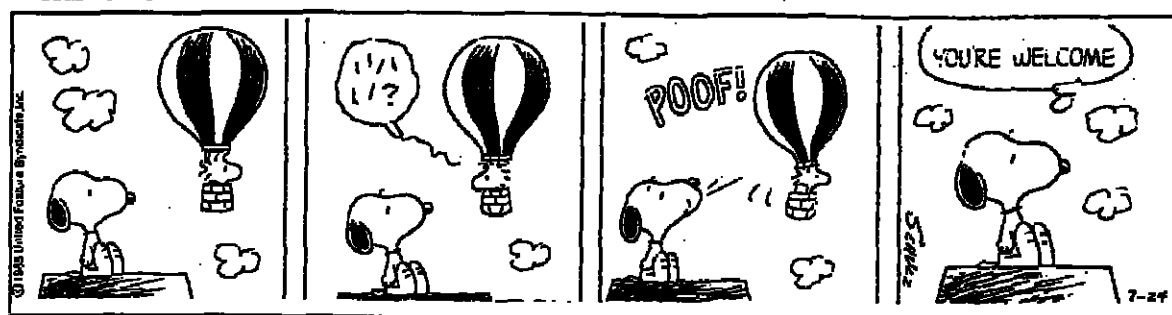
Amman 64 44
Beirut 64 44
Damascus 64 44
Jerusalem 64 44
Tel Aviv 64 44

OCEANIA

Auckland 64 44
Sydney 64 44
Wellington 64 44

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNEL: Mostly cloudy; fair: Mostly cloudy; overcast: Mostly cloudy; rain: Mostly cloudy; snow: Mostly cloudy; sun: Mostly cloudy.

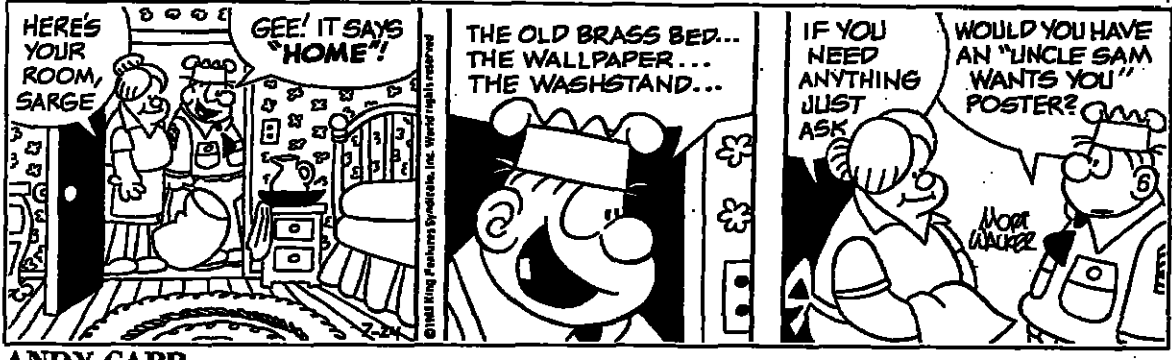
PEANUTS



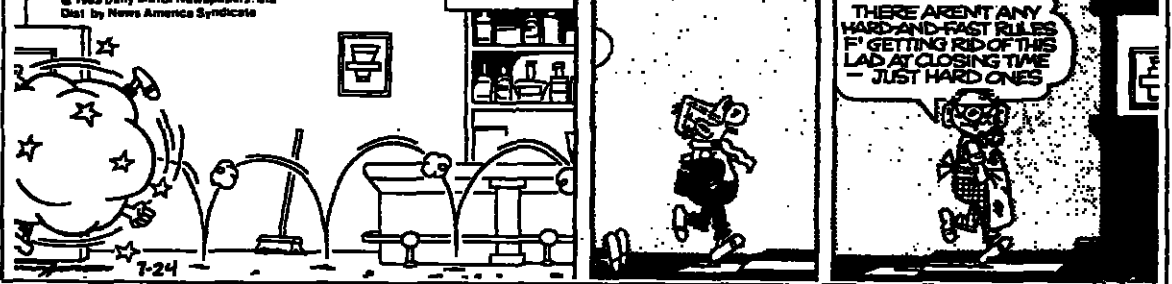
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



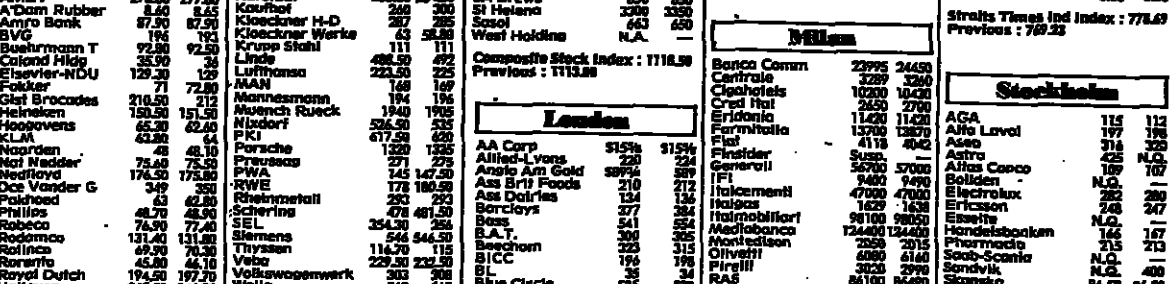
GARFIELD



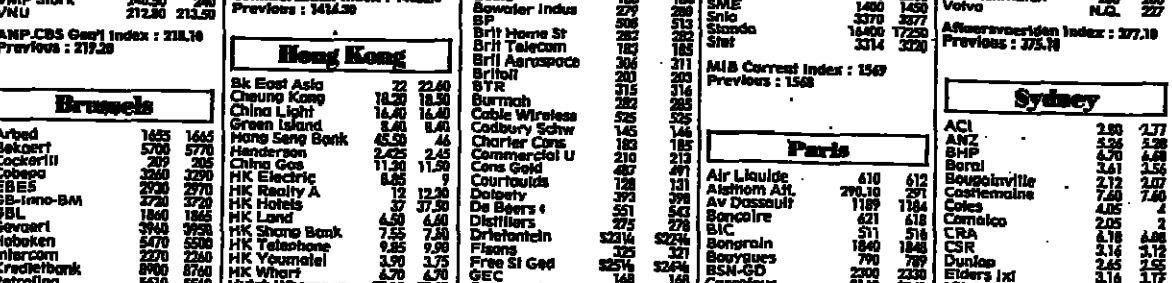
SPLAT



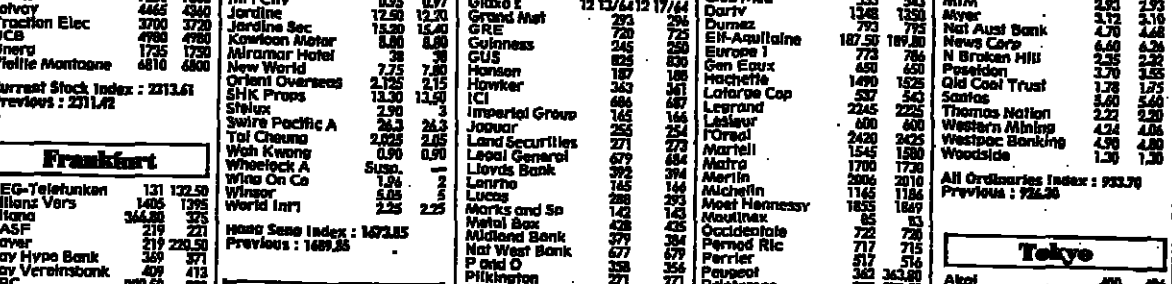
ET TU, RHYTHM SECTION?



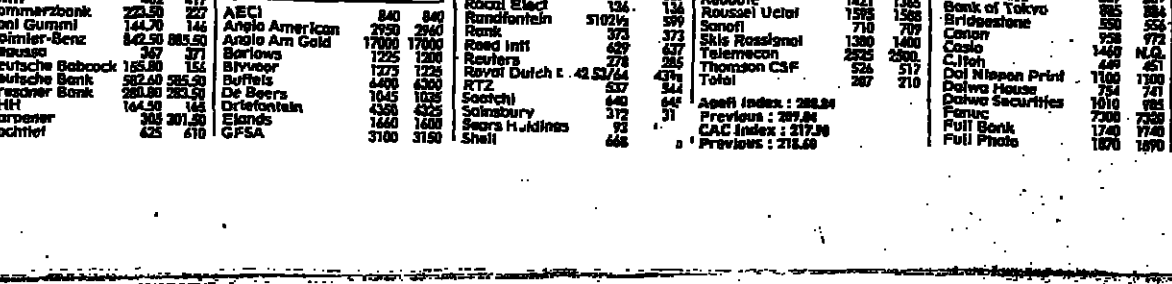
ET TU, RHYTHM SECTION?



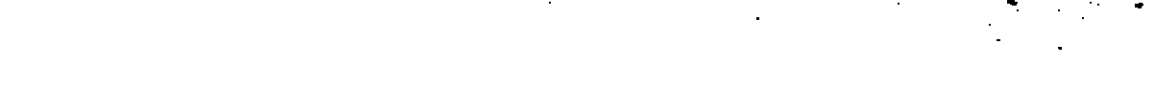
ET TU, RHYTHM SECTION?



ET TU, RHYTHM SECTION?



ET TU, RHYTHM SECTION?



BOOKS

ACTS OF WILL:
The Life and Work of Otto Rank

By E. James Lieberman. 485 pages. \$24.95.
The Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Paul Roazen

OTTO RANK was a brilliant psychologist, one of the founders of 20th-century depth psychology. He stands with Freud, Jung and Adler as an explorer of the unconscious, but has only now been rewarded with a comprehensive biography. Before the falling out between Rank and Freud in the mid-1920s, Rank had spent far longer in Freud's circle than any other of the so-called dissidents in the history of psychoanalysis. Rank was the first Freudian to analyze art. He was full of fascinating ideas, though he expressed himself in prose that proved too dense for most readers.

For almost 20 years, he functioned in Vienna as Freud's personal favorite. He served as Freud's assistant and secretary to the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society, as well as undertaking his own writings. Rank was so close to Freud as to be almost a son, and the other psychoanalytic leaders were jealous of his special position. Once Freud fell ill with cancer in 1923, there was bound to be a problem with his chosen successor, for, contrary to expectations, Freud lived on for 16 years. As he struggled to hold Rank within the psychoanalytic movement, other analysts, especially Ernest Jones, stigmatized every original idea of Rank's as heresy.

Eventually, Rank established his own following, notably at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work. As a therapist, he was far more optimistic than orthodox analysts of the time. He advocated shorter analyses, and the use of termination dates, as a way of speeding psychotherapy. He was altogether more interested in the here-and-now of his patients than the Freudian ideal of reconstructing the past.

He sounds like a contemporary of ours in his dubiousness about the therapeutic power of rational insight. He highlighted the significance of emotional reliving rather than the place of reason in therapy. He was a pioneer in revising Freud's notions of female psychology, and in recommending an attitude to "cure" that was flexible instead of static.

E. James Lieberman not only revives the human meaning of Rank's concepts but documents an important chapter in the history of psychoanalysis, for, once out of the fold of Freud's faithful followers, Rank was branded

as insane. There is no evidence of mental illness but as late as 1957 the eminent critic Lionel Trilling wrote in a New York Times review of Jones's authorized biography of Freud that Rank had died insane.

Lieberman's biography is thorough and conscientious. The early discussion of Rank's adolescent diary is particularly moving. Lieberman might have explored further the remarkable personality of Rank's first wife, Tola, who after their separation became a leading child analyst in Boston. Others will, in assessing Rank's stature, pay more attention to the legitimate contributions of earlier psychoanalytic "heretics," such as Jung.

Paul Roazen, the author of "Helene Deutsch: A Psychoanalyst's Life," wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks 40 list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Rank	Title	Author	Week	Rank
40	1	THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER	Tom Clancy	39	1
40	2	THE CIDER HOUSE RAIN	John Grisham	39	2
40	3	THE FOURTH DEADLY SIN	John Grisham	39	3
40	4	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	4
40	5	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	5
40	6	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	6
40	7	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	7
40	8	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	8
40	9	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	9
40	10	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	10

NONFICTION

Week	Rank	Title	Author	Week	Rank
40	1	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	1
40	2	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	2
40	3	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	3
40	4	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	4
40	5	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	5
40	6	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	6
40	7	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	7
40	8	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	8
40	9	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	9
40	10	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	10

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

Week	Rank	Title	Author	Week	Rank
40	1	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	1
40	2	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	2
40	3	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	3
40	4	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	4
40	5	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	5
40	6	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	6
40	7	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	7
40	8	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	8
40	9	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	9
40	10	THE LAST DAYS OF A DOG	John Grisham	39	10

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON West opened with three spades. His hand was far from typical, but such tactics will often succeed in their disruptive aim.

As it turned out, he was putting his head into the lion's mouth: North was waiting with open jaws, hoping for a contract of three spades doubled. But this would have netted at best 900 points, and probably less.

North-South did better when South reopened with four diamonds, and his partner

drove him to slam. Six diamonds was not totally safe, for if West had led his spade suit, South might just have taken the "obvious" spade finesse and suffered a heart ruff at the second trick.

But West led a club, and South had no trouble. He won in his hand and played trumps. When the queen fell conveniently, he led to the heart king and drew the missing trump. With the heart queen marked on his right, he claimed an overtrick for 940, announcing a ruffing finesse against the heart queen.

West led the club five.

West led the club five.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 23

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,113.8	+1.2
Brussels	1,113.8	+1.2
Frankfurt	1,113.8	+1.2
London	1,113.8	+1.2
Paris	1,113.8	+1.2
Stockholm	1,113.8	+1.2
Switzerland	1,113.8	+1.2
Vienna	1,113.8	+1.2
Zurich	1,113.8	+1.2

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London	1,113.8	+1.2
Paris	1,113.8	+1.2
Stockholm	1,113.8	+1.2
Switzerland	1,113.8	+1.2
Vienna	1,113.8	+1.2
Zurich	1,113.8	+1.2

Market	Index	Change
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Brussels	1,113.8	+1.2
Frankfurt	1,113.8	+1.2
London	1,113.8	+1.2
Paris	1,113.8	+1.2
Stockholm	1,113.8	+1.2
Switzerland	1,113.8	+1.2
Vienna	1,113.8	+1.2
Zurich	1,113.8	+1.2

SPORTS

Mexican Cup Hope Runs Spain's Gauntlet

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Of all the ways to stay hale and hearty for the greatest challenge in a man's life, the least recommended has to be performing as an imported superstar in Spanish soccer.

Johan Cruyff hobbled away from it.

Diego Maradona fled after surgeons placed together his ruthlessly shattered leg.

And if Hugo Sanchez is to fulfill his destiny, he has 10 months to dodge the Spanish boot.

Quite simply the most gifted player Mexico has produced, Sanchez is expected to return home the prodigal son next May. His nation's one authentic World Cup hope depends on him.

Both Sanchez and the country will know there is no valid insurance policy on his making the team. "I have to try not to think too

much about it at this early stage," he says.

But the World Cup's always at the back of my mind, and I expect it will come increasingly to the foreground as the months pass."

Those months, Sanchez might

ROB HUGHES

feel, would pass more comfortably if he were not Spain's most wanted mercenary—his hottest shot, most coveted transfer prospect, most obvious target.

Hugo Sanchez is far and away the best foreigner in Spain, and perhaps better than our own superstar, commented Ramon Mendoza last month after Sanchez, already the top First Division scorer with 19 goals, had won the Spanish Cup for Atletico Madrid.

Mendoza happened to be at that

time president-elect of big brother Real Madrid. The intent of his flattery was crystal-clear: "I would love to see Sanchez wearing the white of Real Madrid," he said.

The news that Mendoza had talked with the Mexican, as had Barcelona last summer and half of Europe's elite this year, precipitated passionate "Sanchez Must Stay" demonstrations.

The attractions are obvious. Sanchez, 27 two weeks ago, should be coming to his peak. Small, stocky and explosive, he has a blistering turn of speed, an appetite for big occasions (witness his goals against

champion Barcelona, his scintillating display in a 4-0 thrashing of Real Madrid) and a flair for the spectacular overhead scissor kick.

He also, until now, has proved pretty adept at looking after himself.

That art — a mixture of judicial

retreat, awareness and, when necessary, getting one's retaliation in first — was, he says, taught him by the wily Brazilian Cabinha, with whom he shared goal-scoring duties before leaving Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico for Atletico in 1981.

Atletico, in debt a reported \$4 million (about \$5.5 million), has walked a financial tightrope during Sanchez's time in Madrid. It pays him \$25,000 or \$250,000 depending on which media source you believe, with Europe beckoning. It could ill afford to be without the match-winner.

So the tightrope now is under Sanchez's feet.

He sees the World Cup horizon, but cannot simply prepare to be at his peak on arrival. First, his club and its tens of thousands of hungry fans expect him to run to the breaking point for them.

It would be of course to human nature not to go quite so often where danger lurks, the thought of which must have haunted his Atletico president while the summer bidding was under way.

And yet, far away, Mexico City calls. Mexico, where his skills were honed daily in the streets under Jardín Valbuena. Home, where his father Hector gave up soccer as a career because it didn't support six children — two of whom, Hector Jr. and Horacio, also became soccer pros, and another, Hugo's sister Hernandez, an Olympic gymnast in Montreal.

So the man has sporting pedigree, and he married into sport, too, his wife being the daughter of a soccer coach. Another coach, Bora Milutinovic, laments having had to mold a Mexican team entirely without access to Sanchez, who last played for his country four years ago.

"Bora tells me young Luis Flores and I could be the ideal combination," says Sanchez. "And though I have no regrets about coming to Europe, I hope the coach is right

and we can do better than the terrible results in 1978, which for me, at 19, was very traumatic."

God (and Spain's defenders) willing, Sanchez has a year to go on dreaming of a greater homecoming. He is hardly able to forget how Mario Kempes was called from exile with Valencia to score the prodigious goals that gave Argentina the 1978 World Cup.

Perhaps he also saw how fleeting Kempes's glory was, how within a couple of years the Argentine was on the road looking in vain for someone to believe he could climb out of his subsequent anticlimax.

The wise sportsman may dream his dreams. But he also builds in something for the future. And whatever 1986 brings Hugo Sanchez, he anticipates, a decade from now, making a living by pulling teeth.

That's better than tearing out hair, and Sanchez, who qualified in dentistry before leaving Mexico, would surely be quite happy to take a raincheck on gold fillings. There is, after all, insurance. But it is not the stuff of dreams.



Sanchez: Stocky and explosive, a blistering turn of speed and an appetite for big occasions.

A Horse Only Time Could Beat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — When future generations of racing fans look back on John Henry, they will be most impressed by the statistics he compiled.

Four horses — even great "iron horses" of the past like Kelsa and Forgo — were so consistent and durable. John Henry raced 83 times over an eight-year career and scored 39 victories, most of them in top-class competition.

And even if inflation and bonus payments make million-dollar earnings commonplace in the future, few thoroughbreds are going to approach John Henry's bankroll of \$6,597,947.

But could numbers don't begin to convey John Henry's virtues or his significance in the sport. In an era when the cost of thoroughbreds has skyrocketed and only the super-rich can afford the best-bred horses, he was a reminder that the little man still can strike it rich in racing.

He was proof, too, that the cornball qualities of heart, courage and competitiveness sometimes can overcome a humble pedigree.

The only thing John Henry couldn't overcome, ultimately, was age. He injured a tendon last week while training in California for his 84th start as a 10-year-old, and while trainer Ron McAnally professed hope that the gelding could make another comeback, he had to know that this was the end. So, too, did his owner, Sam Rubin.

When McAnally explained the nature of the injury, Rubin told him, "We've come a long way and we've had a lot of good times. Good things don't last forever."

On Sunday, Rubin called McAnally from New York with his decision: John Henry would be retired.

How did he think John Henry would take the retirement?

"Probably not well," said Rubin. "He lives for racing. Besides, John Henry doesn't like me. Never did. He'll bite me and almost everybody else who comes near him, except his trainer, Joe, and his groom, Jack, and the stable boy, Louie. But when he's grazing, at about 3 in the afternoon, you can sometimes go over and he'll let you pet him. I do. I'm thankful for small favors."

What made John Henry so good? How could a horse who sold originally for \$1,100 (and eventually cost Rubin \$25,000) go on to dominate U.S. racing?

McAnally has always insisted that John Henry was an unusually intelligent racehorse, and his record suggests that he did learn from experience. Other horses might have this capability, but the good ones usually are retired to stud so quickly that they don't get a chance to show what they could accomplish in the long, long run. As a gelding, John Henry did.

John Henry never showed much ability until he was introduced to turf racing as a 3-year-old; before then he even had lost a \$20,000 claiming race on the dirt. He did not get his racing on the grass until he was 4, and when he won his first Eclipse award at the age of 5, he was considered strictly a turf specialist. But during the next year he entered, and won, the two most prestigious races for older horses on the dirt: the Santa Anita Handicap and the Jockey Club Gold Cup. Maturity and experi-



John Henry, en route to victory in the 1984 Arlington Million.

ence clearly had taught him something about the stretch. "Now John comes around and takes off down the stretch. He passes all the horses and wins going away by 2 1/4 lengths and equals the track record."

"There was never an explanation of what was wrong with John before the race," said Rubin. "It was a mystery. And I don't think anyone imagined that he would never race again."

John Henry was helped by the proliferation of big-money grass races during his career, top horses of previous generations had to run mostly on the dirt to earn big money, and the harder surfaces took a greater physical toll on them. John Henry was abetted, too, by the crane racing secretaries at the tracks where he campaigned.

Rather than risk losing a big box-office attraction, they would give him soft weight assignments for handicap races in order to make him. So while Kelsa and Forgo — the great geldings with whom he was often compared — frequently had to tote weights above 130, John Henry never carried more than 127 in his last two years of racing.

But his greatest asset was an indomitable competitive spirit. In 1981, he earned his first horse of the year title with consecutive victories in the Arlington Million, the Jockey Club Gold Cup and the Oak Tree Invitational. His margins of victory were a nose, a head and a neck. He was a horse who wouldn't surrender — except to the inevitability of growing old. (WP, NY)

"Chris McCarron, his jockey, won't hit him. He knows John doesn't like the whip. And Chris has said that if there's a hole, John'll find it himself. He's that kind of competitor. But Chris will chuck at him to maybe remind him

Hrbek's Grand Slam Defeats Orioles, 5-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Kent Hrbek hit a bases-loaded home run, his third homer in his last seven at-bats and his second grand slam in four games, to lead Minnesota to a 5-4

victory over Baltimore here Monday night.

Hrbek's 430-foot shot off Stom Davis put the Twins ahead for good.

Recovering from shoulder sprain, Hrbek ended the first half of the season hitting .243, but opened the second half with a game-winning grand slam in an 8-4 victory over New York on Thursday and a two-run, pinch-hit homer in Sunday's 5-2 loss to the Yankees.

But Hrbek's 12th homer of the year was overshadowed by Earl Weaver's fourth-inning performance.

The Baltimore manager vehemently protested that third base pine Rocky Roe's ruling that left fielder Randy Bush had not dropped a line drive hit by Fred Lynn.

"I knew I had caught the ball," Bush said, "and I knew I was going to hit the wall really hard. When I hit the wall, I crashed into Mark (relief pitcher Mark Brown, in the Minnesota bullpen). He had a ball in his hand, and it popped out. After seeing the replay and how it looked from the stands, I can see how Weaver might be upset."

Weaver argued with Roe and home plate umpire Dale Ford for 12 minutes before getting the dumb (Weaver's 90th ejection lifetime but the first since he returned to the Orioles June 14). He then walked out to talk to Bush.

"Bush looked like he was getting mad," Weaver said. "I don't blame him. Some idiot's walking out to left field. He's got to think. This guy's going to shoot me." I said, "You know you didn't catch the ball — tell him you didn't."

First base umpire Ken Kaiser finally escorted Weaver off the field.

Meanwhile, pitcher Mike Smithson had been cooling his heels in the Minnesota dugout. Manager Ray Miller, the pitching coach in Baltimore before being hired in Minnesota by the Twins, filed a protest because Ford did not give Smithson a chance to warm up after the delay. Said Miller: "I think there should be a limit as to how long a guy can argue."

Smithson went on to scatter eight hits in his six innings and register his fourth straight victory.

Red Sox 6, A's 4: With two doubles and a single, Wade Boggs extended the major league's longest hitting streak of the season to 25 games in leading Boston past visiting Oakland.

Blue Jays 3, Mariners 1: In Toronto, Tom Flier pitched seven innings of one-hit ball for his first major-league triumph since July 1982. Flier, recalled from the minors July 3, allowed just a second-inning single by Gorman Thomas.

White Sox 9, Tigers 4: In Chicago, Carlton Fisk equaled his career home run high by hitting his major league-leading 28th of the year as the White Sox handed Detroit its seventh loss in nine games.

Brewers 16, Angels 3: In Milwaukee, Ben Oglive — who drove in five runs — Cecil Cooper and Ted Simmons all honored in a 15-hit barrage that buried California.

Royals 5, Yankees 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Wilson and

Hal McRae had bases-loaded singles in a five-run fifth that carried the Royals past New York. Kansas City's George Brett, who had been leading the American League with a .359 average and had a 12-game hitting streak, went 0-for-3 and slipped to .355. Yankee Ricky Henderson went 2-for-5 and took over the batting lead at .356.

Rangers 7, Indians 1: In Arlington, Texas, rookie Oddie McDowell, who had singled twice earlier, led off the eighth with a homer that put Texas past Cleveland.

Phillies 7, Astros 6: In the National League, in Philadelphia, Phil Garner and Alan Ashby lost Mike Schmidt's two-out pop-up in the ninth, and Schmidt hit Jeff Heath-

ington's home run.

Reds 10, Pirates 4: In Cincinnati, Reds' Steve Carlton, who had pitched 14 1/3 innings in his last start, pitched a complete game, leading the Reds to a 10-4 victory over the Pirates.

Braves 7, Expos 1: In Montreal, Rick Mahler went the distance for the fourth time this year, and Bob Horner, Terry Harper and Bruce Benedict threw in two runs apiece as Atlanta topped the Expos.

Cardinals 5, Giants 4: In San Francisco, pinch-hitter Steve Braun stroked his second consecutive game-winning hit, a single in the eighth, to make Joaquin Andujar the winning pitcher in the majors at 16-4.

Cubs 5, Padres 3: In San Diego, Keith Moreland's eighth-inning single scored Davey Lopes from third with Chicago's deciding run. Lopes, 39, set the year when he doubled off Roy Lee Jackson and stole third, his second steal of the night and 35th of the year in 37 attempts. Moreland then bounced a hit over a drawn-in infield.

Phrases 6, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, rookie Sam Kinell's first major-league home run, a three-run shot in the fourth, carried Pittsburgh past the Dodgers. (AP, UP)

Earl Weaver

"You know you didn't catch the ball."

cock's next pitch into the left-field seats for the game-winner. Schmidt had lofted a towering foul ball just to the left of home plate; neither catcher Ashby nor third baseman Garner could track it (Garner was charged with an error). "I've opened doors for guys like that myself," said Schmidt. "I know how they feel. I deserved to be out, but I'm glad I got one more swing."

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Cubs 5, Padres 3: In San Diego, Keith Moreland's eighth-inning single scored Davey Lopes from third with Chicago's deciding run. Lopes, 39, set the year when he doubled off Roy Lee Jackson and stole third, his second steal of the night and 35th of the year in 37 attempts. Moreland then bounced a hit over a drawn-in infield.

Phrases 6, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, rookie Sam Kinell's first major-league home run, a three-run shot in the fourth, carried Pittsburgh past the Dodgers. (AP, UP)

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Latest USFL Wrinkle: Franchise Without Players

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — The San Antonio Gunslingers have become the United States Football League's latest phantom team — a franchise with no players.

In a terse statement, the financially troubled club waived the entire roster Monday afternoon. The players are still owed a total of about \$450,000 in salary from the final two games of the recently completed season.

"As of July 22, the San Antonio Gunslingers have waived 46 players so they can immediately pursue an opportunity to play professional football this fall in the National Football League in the event no other USFL club claims them," the statement said.

Linebacker Jeff Leiding said league officials had told his agent the franchise would not fold, whether or not it fields a team. "They said they'll keep it intact, even though [Owner Clinton Manges] doesn't pay us," Leiding said. "It's like what happened in Chicago last year. The players are left out on a limb. More or less, it's to hell with them."

The Gunslingers have struggled through their two-year existence. Two weeks ago, Manges estimated the team had cost him \$17 million on its way to season records of 7-11 and 5-13. Although paychecks had been late several times this year, he said he could meet the most recent expenses any time he chose.

After Manges missed the June 11 and June 25 payrolls, the USFL Players Association filed an expedited grievance. Had Manges

failed to meet the Monday afternoon payment deadline, the 22-day grievance procedure would have ended with the automatic waiving of the entire team. But Manges acted just before the deadline.

General Manager Roger Gill said the players would eventually be paid and that the team would play again next season.

"We've got a year to prepare," Gill said, adding that if the players "don't make it with another team, we'll give them a chance to play with us. As soon as we fulfill our payroll obligations, we'll start to pursue players."

"I don't have an official statement from the league," said Bob Rose, director of USFL public relations. "It's my understanding they can exist without any players." (UPL, AP)

SCOREBOARD

Transition

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 102 000 000-4 10 0

San Francisco 100 000 000-3 7 0

Los Angeles 100 000 000-3 7 0

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